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Why, soldiers, why  
Should we be melancholy, boys?  
Why, soldiers, why?  
Whose business 'tis to die!  
What! sighing? fie!  
Don't fear! drink on! be jolly, boys!  
'Tis he, you or I!  
Cold, hot, wet or dry,  
We're always bound to follow, boys,  
And scorn to fly!

#### BUT HE WAS A BAD SOLDIER.

(From "Blackwood's Magazine.")

There was one man in Gen. Harrison's regiment notorious for his bad character; no amount of imprisonment seemed to have any influence over him; he was as well known in the orderly room as the Sergeant Major, and his courts martial took an hour to read on parade. At last he was sentenced to be flogged and dismissed from the service with ignominy, and the sentence was duly carried out. All through the horrid ceremony the prisoner had not uttered a word of fear, of bitterness, or complaint.

As he was drummed out of the barrack gate in the ignominious fashion of those days an officer said to him, "If while in the service you had behaved half as well as you have done while undergoing your punishment you would have made a good soldier," to which the man respectfully answered, "I would, sir, if you had been my Captain." "And," added the General to his audience, "surely there must have been some want of system and of care in carrying out the mental training in that man's company."

Gen. Boynton asserts that the battle of Chickamauga stands to-day as the most stubbornly contested battle of the war. He claims that the percentage of its casualty lists are found to exceed those of Napoleon's most noted battles, as well as those of all the later fields of modern Europe. He goes on to show that the 3d Westphalian Regiment became famous throughout the German Army as the regiment which suffered the heav-

iest loss during the Franco-Prussian war. It went into battle 3,000 strong, and its loss was 49 per cent. There was nothing in the campaign of which this regiment formed a part which exceeded these figures, yet in the American Civil War there were more than 60 regiments whose loss exceeded this. Seventeen of them lost above 60 per cent. and quite a number ranged from 70 to 80. There were more than a score of regiments on each side at Chickamauga whose loss exceeded that of the Westphalian regiment. The loss in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, of world-wide celebrity, was only 36 per cent. Rosecrans' loss at Chattanooga was 16,000. Bragg's losses were 17,800. The total loss for each army was more than 25 per cent. of the entire force of each, and it averaged about 33 per cent. on each side for the troops actually engaged.

A lady living at Warm Springs, Va., furnishes a very pleasing anecdote of Gen. Robert E. Lee, which will find ready belief North and South. Shortly after the war a Northern General and his daughters were quartered at this summer resort and naturally, as the tide of sectional bitterness, increased by overwhelming failure, had not begun to ebb, the Northern family were not only having a very dull time, but were being made to feel as if they were shunned like the plague-stricken. When this fact was mentioned accidentally to Gen. Lee "the Great Captain" at once exclaimed: "I am very glad to learn of this. I shall see to it instantly that they find this place more pleasant." He called, not once, but often, on the Northern General and his daughters and sought opportunity to bestow upon them lavish attentions, with all that open grace and peculiar charm which were his by nature. Of course, as he set the fashion, the young ladies became very popular at the hotel, and the two Generals, from courteous acquaintances, grew into cordial friends.—H. A. in the Illustrated American.

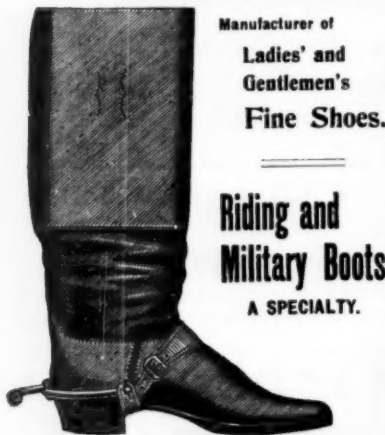
In a letter to the New York "Sun" "An Officer of the Army of the Tennessee" tells how Sheridan obtained his commission as Colonel of the 2d Michigan Cav.,

which started him on the career ending in his appointment to the head of the Army. He was Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Halleck when the Governor of Michigan, in May, 1861, with his Adjutant General, Robertson, visited Halleck's headquarters. "Robertson became acquainted with Sheridan while the Governor was chatting with Halleck. In the mean time Robertson jocularly asked him (Sheridan) if he 'wouldn't be more at home at the head of a regiment of cavalry or infantry than dispensing Quartermaster's stores.' Sheridan promptly answered, 'Where's the regiment?' Robertson said nothing, but that evening Halleck intimated to Sheridan that Gov. Blair was about to offer him the command of one of his cavalry regiments. 'Old Brains,' as Halleck was called, asked him if he would accept. Sheridan shrewdly answered, 'No, unless you recommend me.' Halleck said nothing; he saw Gov. Blair, and when the latter was about to depart on the next day he tendered then and there the command of the 2d Michigan Cav. to Capt. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Army besieging Corinth. Halleck was pleased with Sheridan's reply to his question, and so recommended him to Gov. Blair, yet at the same time he knew he was losing a good Quartermaster; subsequent events proved him (Sheridan) to be the great cavalry General of the war."

Mr. Tarsney, member of Congress from Missouri, has recently returned from Europe and, relating some of his experiences, is quoted as saying: "I was struck by the lack of regard exhibited by the German people for their emperor. The reason is that he subordinates the civil to the military and keeps the people more or less in a condition of mimic war. For instance," Mr. Tarsney says, "the kaiser arose one morning and suddenly proclaimed Berlin in a state of siege. Every shop had shut up; all work came to an end; traffic of all sorts had to clear the streets. It was like stopping the heart of a great city for twenty-four hours. What was the cause? Merely that the kaiser was in a mood to frolic with the 25,000 troops stationed at Berlin and the city must be swept clear and free of every scrap of business and litter of trade to afford him a playground."

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Rear Adm. Kirkland, commanding the European squadron, has been asked to explain the circumstances connected with the publication of statements attributed to him concerning the character of American missionaries in Turkey. The newspaper clipping containing the alleged utterances has been forwarded to him and the Department is now waiting for a reply. It was to the effect that Rear Adm. Kirkland had stated that he considered the American missionaries in Turkey to be a bad lot and that they defied the local laws and then made appeals for protection when no protection was required. The action of the Department in asking the officer in question for an explanation is the result of protests which the American Board of Missions has made to the Navy Department and subsequently to the President. There is a story told of a pious youth who was accustomed to pin a prayer to the bed post and on cold nights kneel down by the side of it just long enough to say "O Lord, them's my sentiments" and then jump into bed. Adm. Kirkland will do well to similarly refer the Department to Adm. Meade's letter written under like circumstances. By the time the Department has gotten through the entire list of Rear Admirals it may perhaps conclude that this business of overhauling officers on the strength of floating newspaper reports is neither profitable nor dignified. It is quite sufficient that they should be held to account for actions and utterances concerning which there can be no question. We have had a large experience with daily newspaper statements and hence venture to give this advice with the authority of an expert.

The French are anxious about the state of affairs in Madagascar, though they try to take their disappointment as cheerfully as possible. They are experiencing the deleterious effects of the swampy island they are endeavoring to efficiently "protect." The French papers agree that the arrangements for taking care of the sick are deplorable. One regiment composed of young soldiers, the 200th of the line, has been nearly annihilated by disease. The "Eclair" says every company has at least eighty men incapacitated, while over the whole force the sick averages 30 per cent. The fever has spread among all ranks and sections of the Army and has even attacked the Commissary Department. The doctors show great devotion, but they are hampered by want of medicines and the lack of proper hospital accommodation for the sick, who lie suffocating under canvas. A correspondent of the "Temps" declares that the plan of campaign down to the smallest details was elaborated in the War Ministry in Paris by officers who had no knowledge of the country. The Generals who have studied the question for three years were not consulted and the officers who took part in the 1885 expedition were carefully put on one side. The officer in charge of the Intelligence Department knows nothing of the country nor the language, and nobody in the French camp has the slightest idea of what is going on among the Hovas, who on their part are fully informed of the doings of the French. No one doubts the ultimate capture of Antananarivo, but the cost will be terribly heavy. Among the treasures in prospect are the gold mines of Madagascar, which are reported to be very rich. Alluvial gold has been obtained in large quantities.

Capt. G. B. Walker, 6th Inf., in his article on "The Man Behind the Gun," to which we referred last week, makes some points which are worthy of note. Quoting Gen. Sherman's remark, "Let us cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession," Capt. Walker says: "How easily can a company commander teach his men that it is unmanly to do a mean thing, for soldiers are quick to observe and to take their cue from their chief. A few words of admonishment here and there, which by the way will be freely discussed in the company, a painstaking and discriminating care in preferring charges; how much effect these things may have in cultivating manly self-respect in the men, I think we do not always fully appreciate. . . . Again, how quickly will men take their cue on the target range when cautioned that the taking of petty advantage is unmanly. It will have more beneficial effect in the end than the watching of the skirmish line. And in preferring charges, how easily can the officer impress his own individuality on his men by pressing home the punishment for mean or unmanly conduct and virtually condemning some slight derelictions which have little bearing on his efficiency behind the gun. And the summary court, being the custodian of by far the greatest number of these cases, by uniting judicious punishment with words of caution and advice can probably do more than any other one officer whatever to elevate the manly self-respect of the whole command."

Col. Edwin F. Townsend, commanding the 12th Inf., has availed himself of the law permitting officers of the Army to retire upon reaching the age of sixty-two years. This action of Col. Townsend was not entirely unexpected. Rumors have been in circulation for some time past that he was contemplating such a step, and these rumors were given force by the ceremonies attendant upon his departure from his regiment a short time ago on leave. The War Department authorities were not surprised, therefore, to receive a letter from Col. Townsend this week requesting that he be retired. The letter will be immediately brought to the attention of Secretary Lamont upon his return to Washington next week. There is no doubt whatever that Col. Townsend's request will be favorably indorsed by the Secretary and he will at once forward it to the Pres-

ident for that official's action. It is understood that Col. Townsend requests that his retirement date from Oct. 23. His retirement will result in the following promotion: Lieut. Col. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf., to be Colonel of the 12th Inf., vice Townsend, retired; Maj. A. S. Daggett, 13th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 25th Inf.; Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., to be Major, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Cecil, 13th Inf., to be Captain, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. R. Sample, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 13th Inf.

The sweet strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" are hereafter to break the monotony of the daily routine bugle calls at army posts. Secretary Lamont has directed that the new Army Regulations which will shortly be distributed shall contain the requirement that at the last note of "Retreat" which each day marks the close of ordinary garrison or camp duties, and while the national flag is being lowered from the staff, the band shall play the "Star Spangled Banner," which is so dear to every American citizen throughout the world. The Regulations also contain the provision that whenever the national flag, carried by troops, passes officers and soldiers not in ranks they shall salute it. The present Regulations provide that "officers or enlisted men passing the colors will give the prescribed salute whether with or without arms."

The Paymaster General has been directed by Secretary Lamont to notify all officers of the Army that on receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and receipted, checks on the National City Bank, of 52 Wall Street, New York, will be forwarded for the amounts in full. The amount necessary to meet the deficiency due the enlisted men has been provided by the transfer of certain unexpended balances. The deficiency arose from the requirements of legislation enacted after the Appropriation bill for the last fiscal year was passed and for which sufficient provision was not made. This arrangement with the bank is similar to the one made by the "Army and Navy Journal" some years ago with Drexel, Morgan & Co. under like circumstances. The money advanced at that time by the bankers upon the security of officers' pay accounts amounted to about half a million of dollars.

It is proposed in England to organize the various hunts into a corps of mounted orderlies. The Germans have taken the lead in this direction and the German Parliament has been asked for a credit to pay the expenses of a corps of mounted orderlies. The necessity for it was shown during the Franco-German War, when the demand for orderlies seriously crippled many squadrons, the best men being taken. Even then they were required to make a further contribution of officers who are required to act as gallopers owing to the inability of the untrained orderlies to convey verbal messages correctly. Under the present system, or want of system, the staff find the untrained orderlies very unreliable for their purpose, the squadrons are denuded of their best men and horses and of their all too few officers, and the duty is most unpopular with all ranks.

Now that there is no doubt whatever that Gen. Miles will succeed Gen. Schofield in command of the Army, there is a discussion in Army circles as to what officers will be selected by the new commanding General as members of his personal staff. It is stated on good authority that Col. T. M. Vincent, Adj. Gen., who is now with Gen. Schofield, will retain his present billet, not only in recognition of efficient services, but out of compliment also to Gen. Schofield. Gen. Vincent's conduct of affairs during his whole Army career has been good, but it has been exceptionally so in his present billet. Gen. Miles is expected to bring with him to Washington Capt. F. Michler, 5th Cav., his present Aid-de-Camp. He will also be entitled to another aid.

The Medical Corps of the Army is at last down to the limit allowed by law. Vacancies have been occurring with some frequency in this corps for some time past on account of casualties and otherwise. Other vacancies will occur within the next few months, and officials of the War Department expect that by January next an examination will be held for applicants for admission into this corps. There are still a large number of vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Navy, and, notwithstanding the attractions which that service offers, no candidates are applying for examination with a view to their appointment. It is hoped, however, that this condition will not long continue, but that candidates will apply for admission.

The London "Daily News" reports that during the French grand maneuvers, as the artillery came up to Joan of Arc's cottage there was a halt. The officer in command told the men to go through the lowly dwelling of the heroine, and to see the garden where the voices ordered her to go and deliver France. All did so. Some regiments that passed later had not time to halt, but the Captains cried: "Eyes right to see Joan of Arc's house." The names of all the Russian officers now with the French troops figure in the visitors' book at Joan's cottage.

We regret that the exigencies of the military service are held to require the discharge, Sept. 30, of the clerks and messenger at the headquarters of the recruiting service in New York, all of whom are, to our knowl-

edge, men of long, faithful and valuable service. We are in hopes that the Secretary of War may yet find his way clear to transfer them all to some of the Department headquarters where their services can be made profitable.

Gen. W. T. Sherman should have been included in the list of commanders of the Army whose term of service exceeded that of Gen. Schofield. He commanded the Army from March 5, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1883, in all fourteen years and nearly nine months. Gen. Sheridan, who succeeded Sherman, was in command from Nov. 1, 1883, to Aug. 5, 1888, or four years, nine months and four days. Gen. Schofield took command upon the death of Gen. Sheridan, Aug. 5, 1888.

It is understood that an examination of candidates for the office of Acting Hospital Steward in the Army will be held this fall. There have been a number of casualties in this branch of the Medical Department recently, and these, with resignations and reductions, have created a number of vacancies which Surg. Gen. Sternberg is desirous of filling. There are already a large number of applicants for these vacancies.

Speaking of the recent unfortunate experience of soldiers from Fort Logan, the New York "World" says: "The soldier's lot is hard enough for the \$13 a month pay he gets without making a soup-taster of him and sacrificing his peritonal arrangement to science. We don't see how he can be expected to shoulder arms to any graceful extent when earthquakes in the region of his umbilicus demand his undivided attention."

The announcement of the death of Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. B. Penrose, of the Subsistence Department, has reached the War Department. Maj. Penrose entered the service on Aug. 16, 1861, as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, and he was transferred to the regular service May 13, 1865, receiving his promotion to Major Oct. 4, 1889. He received the brevet of Major of Volunteers for meritorious services during the war and of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular Army for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

The examination of enlisted men for commissions is still in progress at Fort Leavenworth. Out of the twenty-one applicants seventeen failed to meet the requirements around the chest imposed by these rules. The president of the examining board communicated with the War Department asking whether or not these rules should be strictly followed. In reply the Department directed that the rules be obeyed and that close attention should be paid to the different conditions laid down concerning "chest expansion." As a result of these instructions it is believed at the Department that all of the candidates will be permitted to undergo the mental examination.

The New York "Herald" of Sept. 17, in a long article on the reported troubles among the Sioux at Rosebud Agency, says: "Seemingly it is a strange anomaly that one of the most conspicuous Indian fighters in this country is found to be a warm sympathizer with the Brule Sioux in their present difficulties with the Government. The sympathetic gentleman in question is Gen. Guy V. Henry, who, next to Gen. Miles, has probably had greater experience with the savages of the West than any other living officer in the U. S. Army. 'Fighting Guy,' says the 'Herald,' 'spoke freely of the impending trouble. The arrest of Hollow Horn Bear, Chief of the Out Meat District, within the Sioux reservation, is evidently regarded by Gen. Henry as a most unfortunate affair. 'I have always thought,' said he, 'that sooner or later there must be another uprising among the Sioux near Rosebud. Of course, it cannot last very long. The Indians cannot scatter and secrete themselves as they could a generation ago, and better means of transportation will land a body of troops near the scene of disturbance in short order. Under these circumstances there can be no very great loss of life, but then, even a small loss is unfortunate for the victims, and any loss should if possible be prevented. The arrest of Hollow Horn Bear is most unfortunate, as he represents the better element among the Indians.'"

The funeral of the late Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. A., took place with impressive ceremonies at Seattle Sept. 7, the remains being temporarily interred in Lake View Cemetery. The flags on the public buildings were at half-mast and there were present a large number of distinguished men, friends of the deceased, and representatives of the State, county and city governments and the military societies of which the deceased was a member. The arrangements were in charge of Lieut. J. H. Wholley, 6th Inf., who is on recruiting service at Seattle. The remains will at some future time be transferred to the Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Kautz has been the recipient of numerous messages of sympathy. Mr. H. G. Struve writes for her to the Mayor of Seattle as follows: "Mrs. Kautz has requested me to convey to you her high appreciation and sincere thanks for the public honors which you directed to be given to the memory of her departed husband and for your generous tribute to his qualities and services as a soldier and as a man who loved his country and his adopted home. In the hour of grief and affliction your thoughtful remembrance and recognition of the husband and father and the kindly sympathy of many other friends have given much comfort to Mrs. Kautz and her children, which will always gratefully be remembered by them."

The promotion of Capt. Wells Willard to Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, results from the death of Maj. Penrose.

The movements of troops under the recent order of Secretary Lamont have commenced and by early in October the transfers are expected to be completed.

Many in the Army will regret to learn of the recent death at Fort Reno, O. T., of Mrs. Clarke, wife of Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Adj. 10th Inf. The remains were taken to Des Moines, Ia., for interment.

Secretary Lamont has disapproved the proposition made and favored by officers of the Adjutant General's Department and Surgeon General's Office that the Army Regulations be so amended as to allow \$3 per diem for traveling expenses of Veterinary Surgeons for the Army.



## HONOR THE NATIONAL ENSIGN.

The National Flag Committee of the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars give a series of illustrations of the abuse of the American flag for advertising purposes, from which we take the following: The first is the Chicago Christian Endeavor badge. The second is a typical costume worn by an English circus clown exhibiting in Chicago and a burlesque actor in a Chicago theater. In the third picture the flag appears as the drapery for a "living picture." In the fourth it is worn by a champion bicyclist, and in the fifth it is used as an awning. Every right-thinking American will sym-



thize with the effort to prohibit by law this abuse of the flag, and an attempt is to be made to secure action by Congress at its next session. As a circular we have before us says: "The Colonists founded, the Revolutionists created, and the recent Civil War preserved Old Glory. The Continentals did not imagine that the Stars and Stripes would be patterned after for mercenary purposes of private gain. It did not occur to the founders or creators of this Republic that devices patterned after the flag of the nation would be adopted by manufacturers or traders as a means whereby to advertise for private gain. Monarchies have protected and do protect their symbols from misuse by disloyal or disrespectful or unthinking parties, but we of the United States have never enacted a law to protect our national flag or coat of arms." Even the United States Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin is accused of using the flag, "ostentatiously spread over the seat" for his coachman to sit upon. Thirty years ago an auctioneer in Chicago named William A. Butters was forced by public sentiment to withdraw from his store windows in the Portland Block, on Dearborn Street, a national flag which he used in connection with his business. A decadence of sentiment now exists, for the practice is common to numerous kinds of business.

## TESTING SIDE ARMOR OF THE IOWA.

Another test of the side armor representing a section of the side of the battleship Iowa occurred on Tuesday last at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The results were highly satisfactory. A charge of 550 pounds of brown powder was necessary to give the half-ton projectile of the 13-inch gun the required velocity of 1,800 feet per second. It struck the plate at a point 48 inches from the right end and 45 inches to the left of the impact made by the 12-inch projectile, which had barely succeeded in getting its nose through the plate. The 13-inch projectile was more successful. It succeeded in getting through the plate and framing supporting the armor and buried itself 12 feet in the sand butt behind. While getting through the plate it broke off a back bulge about 30 inches in diameter, which was driven ahead through the structure. The framing caught fire, but the blaze was easily extinguished without damage. The plate itself was cracked from the impact to the 12-inch impact. Another crack extended from the 13-inch impact to the top of the plate and a fine crack reached from the same impact to the bottom of the plate. To the satisfaction of the ordnance and construction experts present none of the armor bolts were disturbed except those in the immediate vicinity of the place where the projectile had struck. These bolts are smaller than the ones now used for fitting armor plate to the sides of ships, and this test definitely settles that they shall hereafter be used for this purpose in place of the present style. The projectile was recovered. Its point was found to be partially fused and it was a little set-up. Otherwise it was in excellent condition. Speaking of the admirable results given by the structure Capt. Sampson said: "The test of this structure shows in the first place that the plate is the best that has ever been fired at, and in my opinion the wonderful results obtained are due to the double-forging process under which it was manufactured. It also shows that the framing supporting the plate has ample strength and that the small bolts used to fit the armor to the structure tested to-day are better adapted for bolting armor than the long bolts now in use. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn, who proposed the test of the structure, is also very much pleased with the results obtained. He says he was anxious to settle the question that had been agitated that the framing was not strong enough to support the armor fitted to it. He says the exhaustive tests which the structure has undergone definitely settles this question and shows that there is no danger whatever of the framing giving way when an enemy's projectiles strike a plate.

Secretary Herbert has directed that two classes of bids be asked for the new vessels. Under the first class bids will be received for the construction of the ships without the armor and under the second class proposals will be requested for the construction of the entire ships, including armor. The bids are to be opened on Nov. 30 next. It is the intention of the Secretary, however, to also ask the armor firms to submit proposals for the manufacture of 7,000 tons of armor required for the proposed battleships. When the bids are opened the Secretary will be enabled to ascertain definitely how economical this plan is and he will place the contracts for the ships and their armor accordingly.

## HOW THE PING-YANG GATE WAS OPENED.

(From the Buffalo "Inquirer.")

An exhibition of courage was given by an infantryman at the storming of the Gemmu Gate at Ping-Yang. Here the thick stone walls proved impervious to Japanese shot and shell, and after two fruitless assaults it was decided to try some other method. Lieut. Mimura volunteered to open the gate single-handed, but Pvt. Harada stepped out and said he would follow along and help. Both men then ran for a corner of the gateway, while their comrades diverted the attention of the Chinese defenders by keeping up a hot fusillade. Mimura and Harada clambered quickly up the face of the wall by placing their hands and feet in the chinks between the stones. They succeeded in reaching the top without being seen by the Chinese, who were busy blazing away at the main body of the enemy, and then jumped down and rushed for the inside of the gate. They had to cut their way through a horde of Chinamen as soon as they had gotten inside the town; but they finally beat them off and threw the bolts of the heavy gates, that were at once shoved in by the attacking force outside. Both Lieut. Mimura and Pvt. Harada were promoted the next day.

## REMEMBER THE ALAMO.

The heroic defense of the Alamo by the Texans against the Mexican forces is very effectively described by Theodore Roosevelt in "St. Nicholas" for September. He says: "One by one the tall riflemen succumbed, after repeated thrusts with bayonet and lance, until but three or four were left. Then these fell, too, and the last man stood at bay. It was old Davy Crockett. Wounded in a dozen places, he faced his foes with his back to the wall, ringed around by the bodies of the men he had slain. So desperate was the fight he waged that the Mexicans who thronged round about him were beaten back for the moment, and no one dared to run in upon him. Accordingly, while the lancers held him where he was, for, weakened by wounds and loss of blood, he could not break out through them, the musketeers loaded their carbines and shot him down, for Santa Anna declined to show him mercy. Some say that when Crockett fell from his wounds he was taken alive and was then shot by Santa Anna's orders, but his fate cannot be told with certainty, for not a single American was left alive. At any rate, after Crockett fell the fight was over. Every one of the hardy men who had held the Alamo lay still in death. Yet they died well avenged, for four times their number of foes fell at their hands in the battle. Sam Houston afterward took command of the Texas forces, 1,100 stark riflemen, and at the battle of San Jacinto he and his men charged the Mexican hosts with the cry of 'Remember the Alamo!' Almost immediately the Mexicans were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Santa Anna himself was captured, and the freedom of Texas was won at a blow."

## AN INCIDENT AT CAMP LAMONT.

A correspondent at Camp Lamont writes: On Sunday, Sept. 15, the crowd of visitors to the "model camp" of the regulars was enormous. At noon promptly a handsome post flag was hoisted on the pole placed directly in front of Col. Poland's tent. At a given signal Capt. W. P. Rogers, 17th Inf., unfurled it, and as it unfurled a hurrah went up from the troops lined up just opposite their tents in double column, hats waved and the 17th Inf., 6th Inf. and 3d Art. bands consolidated broke into the "Star Spangled Banner." It was a patriotic and inspiring sight. Capt. Rogers had lost an arm defending the flag and it was appropriate he should be master of ceremonies. The audience was spellbound and their feelings were well expressed by an old veteran, who said, with tears in his eyes: "I never expected to live to see our country so united that both sides would cheer the planting of the Stars and Stripes on Chickamauga." Col. Poland presided with dignity and led the shouting for "the flag of our country."

## SITTING BULL AS A GENERAL.

(From the Washington "Post.")

"Do you know," said an Army officer, "that if Sitting Bull, the old Sioux chief, had been a white man he would have been called a great general? In fact, he was a great natural soldier—a sort of red Napoleon."

"Sitting Bull was not a real chief; that is, he wasn't a war chief. He was a medicine man; what the Indians call a medicine chief. But he had great natural capacity as a commander. His surprise and cutting off of Custer would have been called a great achievement if a white general had in some war performed the feat. It is significant of Indian character that Sitting Bull would never tell the story of the fight at all; wouldn't say a word about it, although I suppose the question was put to him a thousand times by all sorts of people."

According to news from St. Petersburg the artillery barracks at Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow, were recently blown up, a secret mine having been recently laid under the buildings. Three hundred soldiers and many officers are reported to have been killed or wounded. A number of Nihilists have been arrested.

The grand maneuvers of the Italian Army were commenced Aug. 22. The operations were carried out in the Abruzzi, in the country between Rieti and Sulmona, under the supreme command of Lieut. Gen. Count Paul d'Oncieu de la Batie. The king and the Prince of Naples, with their respective military households, took part, and the queen was present at the grand review of the troops, which took place at Aquila on Sept. 3.

Josiah H. Benton, who died Sept. 4 at Copake, N. Y., served during the war as Acting Asst. Paym. U. S. N. The Albany "Argus" says: "The deceased was a well-known and greatly loved resident of Copake. He was high in Masonry, a Companion of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., commander of Edwin D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R., of New York City; member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the New England Society of New York, and of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps."

Not long ago the French steamship Manoubia carried several hundred birds to sea in the Mediterranean and set them at liberty at distances of 100 and 500 meters, or 62 and 310 miles, from the shore. With few exceptions they regained their homes in the north of France, Luxemburg, Belgium, and even Holland. M. Delétre, an expert in such matters, has indeed concluded that pigeons may be depended upon to bring to Paris in a single day messages dispatched from a distance of 300 miles at sea, or to the ports from a distance of 500 miles.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. M. C. Butler, 5th Cav., is visiting relatives at Edgefield, S. C.

Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art., lately in New York, is visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

Chaplain J. E. Irish, on leave from Fort Meade, is visiting in Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Pope and family have joined Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. A., at New York City.

Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., now on leave, will rejoin at Fort Snelling early in October.

Gen. John Pulford, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 145 West Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., and Mrs. Goe are sojourning at present at Coburg, Canada.

Capt. C. A. Booth, A. O. M., has now got comfortably settled to duty at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf., the expert bicyclist, left Sackett's Harbor Sept. 12 on a week's leave.

Asst. Surg. John S. Kulp, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Spokane, Wash., from detached service.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., who is visiting at Basic City, Va., has had his leave extended fifteen days.

Maj. J. H. Calef, commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., left there Sept. 15, to be absent for a week.

Maj. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., early in the week on a seven days' leave.

Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., on leave from Fort Ethan Allen, visited friends at Governor's Island Sept. 18.

Capt. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps, U. S. A., lately on leave at Clinton, Miss., has returned to San Antonio.

Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is expected to return to Washington next week.

Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. A., visited in New York this week with quarters at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Maj. Charles B. Byrne, post Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., has left there for the East on a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., arrived at Chattanooga Sept. 18 and took part in the dedicatory ceremonies.

Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., is expected at Fort Leavenworth early next week as a witness in the Kirkman trial.

Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., who is on leave at Greenville, S. C., has had his leave extended a fortnight.

Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week on leave, to return about the middle of November.

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg. U. S. A., on a short leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at Burlington, Ia.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., en route from Fort Monroe to the Pacific Coast, is a recent arrival at Conanicut, R. I.

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., a recent arrival in St. Paul, is now comfortably settled down to his duties in that pleasant city.

Capt. James E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., traveling abroad, is in Germany at present. His health has considerably improved.

Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, the new Adjutant of the 10th Cav., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., has conducted this week a temporary recruiting office at Camp Daniel S. Lamont, Chickamauga, Ga.

Lieut. C. J. Clarke, Adj. 10th Inf., has gone to Des Moines, Ia., with the remains of his wife, who died last week at Fort Reno, O. T.

Col. Albert Hartsuff, Med. Dir. of the Dept. of the Missouri, returned to Chicago this week from a visit to Detroit and Fort Wayne, Mich.

Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A., left New Orleans, La., Sept. 15 for the Chickamauga battlefield, the great center this week of military interest.

Lieut. F. L. Dods, R. Q. M. 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, visited in New York this week, with quarters at the United Service Club.

Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 9th Inf., relinquished duty at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 13, and has gone to Upper Alton, Ill., for college duty there.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and Mrs. Schofield will continue to reside in Washington, D. C., after the General retires from active service Sept. 29.

Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 3d Art., relinquished duty at Jackson Barracks, Sept. 12 and has arrived at Baton Rouge, for duty at the State University.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger paid a visit to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles at Governor's Island Sept. 13 and took a survey of that most pleasant of stations.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt has suspended the meeting of the general court martial at Fort Sheridan for the trial of a cavalry officer until further orders.

Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., who relinquishes duty at Fort Riley Oct. 1, will spend October on leave and then join his regiment, probably at Fort Trumbull.

Capt. L. A. Matile, 14th Inf., bids farewell to friends at Vancouver Barracks this week and starts for Richmond, Va., to open a recruiting station there.

Maj. H. M. Cronkrite, Surg. U. S. A., lately on leave at 155 Madison Avenue, New York City, goes to Chicago next month to be examined for retirement.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, A. D. C., is Acting Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota during the absence of Col. Sheridan, on leave for two months.

Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 5th Inf., and detachment have returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., from a sojourn in the vicinity of Waco, Ga., looking after a target range.

Lieuts. H. A. White and A. C. Nissen, 6th Cav., recent arrivals at Fort Myer, Va., from graduating leave, have been attached to Troops A and E respectively.

Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., is preparing to leave Key West Barracks, Fla., on a short leave. Rumor has it that when he returns a bride will accompany him.

Capt. J. L. Viven, 12th Inf., of Fort Niobrara, is preparing to leave for New York City, where he will enter upon recruiting duty Oct. 1, at 25 Third Avenue.

The German emperor sent an autograph letter to the King of Saxony by the hands of Gen. von Loe, on Aug. 18, thanking him for his services in the war of 1870.

Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is closing up his official affairs at Governor's Island, preparatory to starting off on leave for the greater portion of the winter.



Maj. William Sinclair, Capt. J. C. Scantling and A. C. Taylor and Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., have now got comfortably settled to duty at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., left Fort Meade this week for St. Louis, where he enters upon recruiting duty at the corner of Third and Olive Streets, in that city.

Gen. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., and Mrs. Breck, rejoined at Governor's Island this week from a pleasant month's vacation spent at Vineyard Haven and Boston, Mass.

Col. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen., has returned to New York from sick leave and is attending to the closing up of the Recruiting Department in the Army Building.

Capt. Michael Leahy, U. S. A., residing at Coshocton, N. Y., reaches his sixty-fourth birthday on Sunday next, Sept. 22, and passes from limited to the unlimited retired list.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., was a distinguished guest at a dinner given Sept. 13 by William H. Kipp, the newly elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

The list of lecturers on electricity at Union College, Schenectady, during the coming season includes Capt. Eugene Griffin, formerly of the Army, and Lieut. J. B. Cahoon, U. S. N.

Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., lately at Fort Logan, will spend a few weeks on leave before reporting at Boston, Mass., for duty as attending Surgeon in that city.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week for Chattanooga to take part in the celebration on the Chickamauga battlefield. He will return to his post next week.

We are indebted to Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., Adjutant at West Point, for a neat and complete roster of officers and troops serving at the U. S. Military Academy, for September, 1895.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., was at Fort Sheridan this week as Judge Advocate of the important general court martial recently appointed by Maj. Gen. Merritt.

The general court martial for the trial of Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf., organized at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 17, with Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., presiding, and Maj. Enoch Crowder as Judge Advocate.

Capt. G. H. Palmer, 16th Inf., and family were due in Chicago the latter part of this week, where the Captain enters upon recruiting duty at 82 West Madison Street, on Oct. 1, relieving Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf.

The commission roster at Fort Washakie has been increased—by the transfer there of Troops D and I, 9th Cav.—by Capt. John S. Loud and J. F. Guilfoyle and Lieuts. J. H. Gardner, Guy H. Preston and H. R. Hickok.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Brooklyn, who died Sept. 12, was at one time rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents at West Point and Acting Chaplain at the U. S. Military Academy.

Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., commandant of Fort McPherson, commands the parade in Atlanta on the day of the opening of the Exposition. The gallant 5th, Maj. Gen. Miles' old regiment, will do full honor to the occasion.

Col. Frederick D. Grant was the principal speaker at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati on the evening of Sept. 16. He devoted himself almost entirely to explaining his father's last military campaign.

Mrs. Cushing and Miss Sadie Cushing, wife and daughter of Maj. T. S. Cushing, Subsistence Department, have returned from their summer outing and are located at their home, 1412 Twentieth Street N. W., Washington.

Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsall, 4th Inf., was married Sept. 9 at Chicago to Miss Nellie Blossom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blossom. The married couple will join at Fort Spokane, Wash., early in October, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., a recent arrival at Fort Adams, R. I., has taken over the duties of regimental recruiting officer and visited the rendezvous at Providence this week. The special rendezvous at Lynn, Mass., has been discontinued.

The recent orders transferring Cos. B and G, 8th Inf., from Fort Niobrara to Fort D. A. Russell add to the commissioned roster of the latter post Capt. Thomas Wilhelm and John J. Haden (at present on leave abroad) and Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf.

The military experts who participated in the recent annual maneuvers at Stettin are unanimous in their praise of the masterly generalship of Count von Waldersee, who reversed the whole programme and snatched unforeseen advantages from the Kaiser himself.

The three highest military positions in England are, or will soon be, occupied by Irishmen. The new Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and the Commander-in-Chief in India are all Irishmen. No wonder that they are proposing in Dublin to organize an Irish Guards regiment.

The Chattanooga "Times," referring to the camp of U. S. troops at Chickamauga, says: The troops are under the command of Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf. Courteous in the extreme, handsome and affable, every inch a soldier, Col. Poland is a model officer, and though a strict disciplinarian is much beloved by the men under him.

It is stated that "a distinguished American Brigadier General, whose name was synonymous with victory in the cause of the Union in the late Civil War in the United States in the Army of the Cumberland, has been approached by the Revolutionary Junta, and it is said here that he will accept an invitation to take command of the proposed Western contingent."

A new text book, "Military Topography and Sketching," by Lieut. E. A. Root, 19th Inf., late Assistant Instructor, Department of Engineering, at the Infantry and Cavalry School, has recently appeared from the school press and is now the official text book on the subject for the student class. Lieut. Root is to be congratulated on the excellence of his work.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, C. E., has, says a Newport (R. I.) dispatch, after several weeks' sojourn in the mountains, returned to Newport to superintend the turning over of the Engineer office to Maj. Lockwood. Capt. Bixby will go to his mother's home in central Massachusetts in a few days, to remain till Oct. 1, when he will again come to Newport to close up his business affairs.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art., is now in camp with his Light Battery, B, 4th Art., from Fort Adams, R. I., at Tyringham, Mass., the spot redolent with pleasant memories of the personnel of Capt. Dillenback's Light Battery K, of the 1st Art. Doubtless the same hospitalities will be extended to the 4th as to the 1st, for soldiers in the Berkshire Hills are more of a rarity nowadays and, as a consequence, better appreciated.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, accompanied by his personal staff and a party of friends, left Washington Sept. 16 for Cincinnati, and from there will go directly to Chattanooga to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Chickamauga National Park on Sept. 19 and 20, and thence to Atlanta, Ga., to participate in the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at the Cotton States and International Exposition on Sept. 21.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who has been on duty with the National Guard of New York this summer, leaves New York City for San Antonio on Sept. 24. Gen. Henry made many friends among the Guardsmen, who hold him in the highest esteem as an officer and gentleman. On Sept. 13 Gen. Henry was among the guests invited to a dinner given by Lieut. Col-elect Kipp, of the 7th N. Y.

It is understood, says the San Antonio "Express," that Capt. C. C. De Rudio, Troop D, 7th Cav., will apply to be transferred to some other troop when the change is made, in order that he may remain in this city. Capt. De Rudio will be retired next year. He has become infatuated with San Antonio and desires to live here. To avoid moving twice is his object in asking for the transfer. Capt. De Rudio and his charming family have many friends in the Alamo City, who earnestly hope he will succeed in his desire.

It is related that when the late Gen. Boulanger's star was at its zenith he "gave himself away" on one occasion. A lady who was to sit next to the General at a dinner was instructed to wait for a fitting moment, and when she saw the wine and woman loving General at that stage when truth will out, to whisper the question, "What will you do when you are emperor?" The would-be dictator fell into the trap and answered, "Eh bien, je ferai la noce!" which may be rendered into corresponding slang by "I'll have a jolly spree!"

Army officers lately registering in New York City are Maj. C. T. Greene, Continental; Capt. T. S. Mumford, Capt. J. H. Rice, Lieut. W. V. Judson and Mrs. Judson, Lieut. E. A. Millar, Grand Hotel; Gen. A. W. Evans, Park Avenue; Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Col. S. S. Sumner, Holland House; Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Lieut. B. P. Schenck, Everett House; Lieut. S. G. Creden, Murray Hill; Maj. Frank Bridgman, Broadway Central; Q. M. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. F. V. Krug, St. Nicholas; Lieut. J. M. Califf; Gen. J. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Sturtevant; Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, Murray Hill.

The newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Gen. T. N. Walker, of Indiana, will, it is stated, take instant measures toward carrying out the decision of the encampment that a test case, with the view of establishing the doctrine that a pension is a "vested right," be instituted in the Federal courts. The contention of the Grand Army is that a pension belongs to a class of property whose title once established cannot be attacked except upon production of ample evidence, which must be furnished by the Government, and that the applicant, once having been granted a pension, cannot be afterward required to furnish evidence to sustain title to it.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Lieuts. William C. Wren and Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., who are enjoying an extensive trip abroad, are at present taking in the picturesque scenery and points of interest in Switzerland. They started July 15 and have done England, Scotland and France, and after finishing in Switzerland will visit several places in Italy, Germany and Russia, witnessing the grand autumn military maneuvers in those countries. Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., has returned to school in Detroit, Mich. Everybody is glad the order for the move is out and Cos. B, F and H, 17th Inf., will soon be on the road from Fort D. A. Russell to Columbus, O.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati this week the following officers were elected: President, G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; corresponding secretary, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadie, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force, Ohio Soldiers' Home, Sandusky. The twelve vice-presidents elected were Col. Nelson Cole, Capt. A. C. Kempner, Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Capt. E. B. Hamilton, Col. W. T. Shaw, Col. George H. Tildt, Capt. S. S. Frowe, Col. Milo Smith, Col. F. W. Barnes, Capt. Louis Kellar and Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. St. Louis was chosen as the place for the annual meeting in 1896, with Gen. Howard as the orator.

The annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Louisville was a great success, and true Southern hospitality was extended to the thousands of the visiting veterans from all sections of the country. It was computed that 300,000 acceptances of Kentucky hospitality would be registered in camps and Texas followed delegations from New York, the blue of aristocratic Washington rubbed shoulders with hardy veterans from Oregon, and New Jerseyites as they marched along renewed acquaintances with comrades from the Hawkeye State. The Blue and the Gray fraternally met, and even the most prejudiced Northerner or Southerner must admit that the "cruel war" is over without the shadow of a doubt.

Lieut. Geo. S. Stevens, 1st Art., returned to New York Sept. 17 from his bicycle tour of observation by way of Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Mount Vernon and a portion of the roads out toward the Shenandoah Valley, in all covering about 800 miles, and reported to Maj. Gen. Miles at Governor's Island. Between New York and Philadelphia the roads were in excellent condition. Beyond Wilmington they were very poor. Between Perryville and Wilmington the worst roads were found. Over good roads Lieut. Stevens figures on making 150 miles a day on his wheel. In Maryland, he says, the people do not seem very fond of bicycles, the drivers being indisposed to turn out, while queries met with indifferent responses. He will make an exhaustive report, with maps, of his journey for the information of the military authorities.

Omaha items from the "Excelsior" are: Maj. J. M. Hamilton, late Insp. Gen. Dept. of the Platte, is ordered to Fort Silsbee. The many friends of Maj. and Mrs. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton are deploring their departure. Mr. Louis Shane, son of Mr. William Shane, is home for a vacation from the Naval Academy. He was on the Monongahela on a recent cruise to Madeira, on the African coast. Mr. Shane was a high-school graduate of 1894. Mrs. Solomon E. Sparrow, of Plattsburg Barracks, is the guest of Mrs. Tou-

salin at the Madison. Capt. and Mrs. Sarson have rejoined at Fort Omaha, after an extended trip South. Mrs. William M. Wright, of Fort Omaha, has returned from an Eastern visit. The marriage of Miss Jennie McClelland to Lieut. Hiram Powell, 2d Inf., will occur in November. The marriage of Lieut. Bookmiller to Miss Bartlett, who visited Mrs. Abercrombie at Fort Omaha last year, will take place this fall. Mr. and Mrs. John Horbach, who since landing from Europe have been visiting with Capt. and Mrs. John Bourke at Fort Ethan Allen, will be home Sept. 20.

Ensign H. A. Field, U. S. N., recently detached from the Philadelphia, is on three months' leave.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, U. S. N., recently attached to the Atlanta, is now on duty on the Amphitrite.

Capt. B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., who has been in command of the Atlanta, has been granted a month's leave.

Capt. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., has returned to his desk at the Navy Department after a short stay in the North.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U. S. N., who has been abroad for some time on account of ill health, has been granted an extension of sick leave.

Lieut. H. Eldredge, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Newport, R. I., appeared before the retiring board at Washington, D. C., this week.

Chief Eng. Richard Inch, U. S. N., who has been waiting orders in Washington, D. C., has been ordered to the Independence at Mare Island, Cal.

Med. Dir. A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., relinquishes his duties at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., next Saturday, when he will be placed on the retired list.

Rear Adm. William A. Kirkland, U. S. N., commanding the European station, visited Ambassador Bayard at the Embassy, London, England, Sept. 16.

Miss Bertha N. Fletcher, daughter of Joseph B. Fletcher, carpenter U. S. N., was married Sept. 4, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. William Handler, of Cleveland, O.

The programme at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., this week includes Lectures: Discussion of Special Problem; "Strategy," Capt. Mahan; War Games—Strategic.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Lieut. Meigs, a prominent official of the United States Navy, is visiting the various government establishments in the United Kingdom."

Chief Eng. David Smith, U. S. N., who has been enjoying a leave at Watch Hill, R. I., has entered upon his duties in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Thomas D. Walker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, who was recently promoted, has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Life Saving Stations, with office at 24 State Street, New York City.

Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, is again at his desk at the Navy Department after a short leave. During his absence Lieut. D. H. Mahan acted as Hydrographer.

Capt. H. B. Robeson, U. S. N., who has been on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., will change station to Portsmouth, N. H., where he will be on duty as Captain of the navy yard at that place.

Secretary Herbert delivered a speech during the inauguration of the Chickamauga National Park. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies there he will go to Alabama, where he will make several speeches for sound money.

Miss Sallie C. Wiltse, daughter of the late Capt. G. C. Wiltse, has just returned from an extensive trip abroad, where she has been completing her education. Miss A. G. Wiltse has been visiting relatives at Bar Harbor. She will soon return to her home in New York City.

In a letter to the Washington "Star" the widow of Gen. A. A. Humphreys states that the designer of the frigate Constitution and of all the old frigates of the United States Navy was Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia, the designer and architect of the American Navy.

The wife of Commo. W. D. Porter, Evelina, was a poetess and the author of the popular song, "Thou Hast Wounded the Spirit That Loved Thee." She was the daughter of William Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution and subsequently a political leader and member of Congress.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N., Secretary Herbert's aid, and Mrs. Reamey, with their little boy, have returned to Washington and are at their home, 1746 N. Street. Mrs. Reamey will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, upon their return to New York from Europe next month.

Comdr. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N., assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Mrs. Cook have returned to their home in Washington after a delightful stay on the New England coast. Asst. Surg. Frank C. Cook, Comdr. Cook's son, obtained a day's leave from the New York, now at Tompkinsville, and visited his parents in Washington.

One of the most conspicuous figures at the recent celebration of the Society of the War of 1812 in Baltimore was Capt. James Hooper, who was born July 5, 1804, and when ten years old was a powder boy on the U. S. schooner Comet, in the Chesapeake Bay, on which his father was an officer. Hooper is of tall and commanding stature, and looks many years younger than he is.

Great regret is felt in naval and social circles in Washington at the coming departure of Naval Constr. Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N., who has been assigned to duty as Superintendent Constr. at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Although he and Mrs. Stahl have resided in the Capital City for only a year, they have made many friends and best wishes will accompany them to their new home.

Rev. John D. Chidwick was given a reception Sept. 16 by the St. Stephen's Young Men's Catholic Society, of New York, in honor of his appointment as Chaplain U. S. N. P. J. Montague, vice-president of the society, presented Father Chidwick with a purse of \$500. The reverend gentleman was deeply affected by the presentation. He replied in a few remarks, expressing his sincere thanks for such warm manifestations of love and esteem.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., has written four papers which will shortly appear in the "Century." These are studies of the naval engagements which gave Nelson his fame—the battles of Cape St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Recently there has been a marked revival of interest in the romantic career and the heroic achievements of Lord Nelson. This has been emphasized by the sale of the medals, decorations and personal relics of the great commander by the impoverished representatives of his family.



Lieut. Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., is spending a few days with his family at Jamestown, R. I.

Civil Engr. P. C. Anson, U. S. N., who has been on a month's leave, returned to Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman and Surg. A. F. Price, U. S. N., left Newport, R. I., Sept. 16 for the navy yard, New York.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from Newport, where he delivered an interesting and instructive course of lectures.

Adml. Kirkland and the officers of the U. S. cruiser San Francisco, accompanied by the U. S. Consul, were on Monday, Aug. 26, received by the President of the French Republic at his villa at Havre.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward P. Wood, U. S. N., attached to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and Mrs. Wood are enjoying a stay in the North. In the absence of Lieut. Comdr. Wood Ensign Harrison A. Bispham is in charge of the Enlisted Men's Branch of the bureau.

Naval Constr. John B. Hoover, U. S. N., on duty as superintending Constr. of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has been in Washington during the past week arranging some matters in connection with the Ram Katahdin, which is shortly to be given her official trial.

Navy officers lately registering in New York City are Asst. Engr. J. T. Myers, Gilsey House; Naval Cadets H. T. Baker and A. A. Pratt, Sturtevant House; Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Murray Hill; Pay Inscr. A. Burtis, Park Avenue; Comdr. John J. Brice, the Windsor; Ensign C. M. McCormick, Lieut. H. O. Dunn, Naval Cadet Alfred A. McKethan, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet C. T. Jewell, Gilsey House.

Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiell has become a cause of contention between the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Ordnance. Since his resignation from the Navy as a Lieutenant and his subsequent appointment to the Construction Corps he has been performing duty in the Ordnance Bureau. The assignment of Naval Constr. Stahl to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard has left a vacancy in the number of turret experts in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn desires to have the services of such a competent officer as Mr. Dashiell to succeed Mr. Stahl and he has therefore written to Secretary Herbert, asking the detail of Mr. Dashiell to turret duty in his bureau. This is opposed by the Ordnance Bureau, who wish to retain Mr. Dashiell in that bureau. Secretary Herbert is expected to shortly settle the matter.

The regard which Secretary Herbert feels for Rear Adml. F. M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is evidenced by a little incident which has just occurred. While on his inspection trip the Secretary was called upon to select names for the three gunboats building at Newport News and for a tug under construction at Mare Island. In compliment to Rear Adml. Ramsay he decided to name the tug the Unadilla, after the vessel with which Adml. Ramsay rendered excellent services for the cause of the Union in the attacks on Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson and other forts on the Cape Fear River. It is in recognition of the Admiral's services rendered then and since the war and particularly as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation that the Secretary decided to commemorate the name of the gunboat in the tug building at Mare Island. This little vessel is to be launched on Saturday.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski's latest address is care U. S. Consul, Tokio, Japan.

Inscr. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week, with headquarters at the Gilsey House.

Maj. B. D. Taylor, Surg., now at Fort Bliss, Tex., is to succeed the late Maj. Hubbard as post Surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga.

"Harpers' Round Table" for Sept. 10 contains the first chapter of a story called "How Reddy Gained His Commission," by Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A.

Secretary of War Lamont and family return to Washington Sept. 21 from Sorrento, Me., where they have been summering, and settle down for the autumn and winter.

Mrs. Laura Simpson, wife of Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d U. S. Art., died Sept. 18 at Fort Adams, R. I. She was a daughter of the late William Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., and a detachment from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., went to the Nose, Mt. Mansfield, on Sept. 18, and established a heliograph station at that point.

Lieut. W. R. Smith, 1st Art., who leaves Fort Sheridan Oct. 1, will spend October, November and December on leave before joining Van Ness' Battery at David's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. Dan Lamont, Secretary of War, is a mighty poor subject to interview, but the people like his blunt, honest ways all the same, says the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Few men in public life have won praise from all parties more honestly than Col. Lamont. He is an American all over.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. H. J. Howe, retired; 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, 4th Art.; Capt. Charles B. Clark, Ordnance; 2d Lieut. Girard Sturtevant, 25th Inf.; Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, 1st Lieut. Grothe Hutcherson, 9th Cav.; Lieut. G. T. Douglass, 3d Cav.

Brig. Gen. Batchelder, Q. M. Gen., has returned to his desk at the War Department after a pleasant visit to his home in New Hampshire. Brig. Gen. Lieber, Judge Adv. Gen., expects the return of Mrs. Lieber and the Misses Lieber and Dr. Lieber, all members of his family, early next month. They have been abroad for some time past.

Secretary Lamont, upon his return, is expected to immediately approve the new cook book for the use of the Army. It has been greatly improved by the revision of Maj. C. A. Woodruff and Maj. S. T. Cushing, both on duty in the office of the Commissary General, and will be found extremely useful not only by the regular service but by the National Guard.

The last step in the total abandonment of Fort Mackinac as a military post was taken Sept. 18. The honor of hauling down the Stars and Stripes, which for more than 100 years had floated over the fort's historic walls, was awarded to Judge B. La Chance, a veteran of the late war. The fort and park are now under the supervision of the State of Michigan.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and party, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, his Military Secretary, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Schofield, his Aid-de-Camp, left Washington on Monday last for Chickamauga. They will return to the Capital Sept. 21, and Gen. Schofield will preside for the last time over the session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, which begins on the 23d inst.

The transfer of the office of Superintendent of Recruiting Service in New York City to the War Department has been practically completed. Col. H. C. Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen., will retire from duty as Superintendent of this service Oct. 1 and the business will then be entirely conducted from the War Department. Upon being relieved Col. Wood will be granted leave and is expected to go to his home, there to await retirement next spring.

Lloyd McK. Garrison, as referee, has reported to the Supreme Court that there will be a balance of about \$10,000 to be distributed among the children of the late Gen. Oliver L. Shepherd, U. S. A., who died April 15, 1894. His will provided that his property should be divided into four parts for the benefit of his four children, Dr. John M., Oliver J. and Russell L. Shepherd and Isabel M. Harmon, and after some dispute, now settled, it will be so divided.

The forthcoming report of Brig. Gen. J. N. Lieber, Judge Adv. Gen., based on returns received up to Aug. 31, will show that there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of courts martial which took place last year over the same twelve months of the preceding year. This is accounted for in part by officers of the War Department by the reduction of the reward for the apprehension of deserters. It also shows, in their opinion, that the morale of the service is improving and they are pleased to have such good evidence to substantiate their belief.

The quarter centennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, meeting in conjunction with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, was held Sept. 18 in the monster tent, whose ample folds covered a concourse of about 10,000 people. Lieut. Gen. Schofield saw his old comrades in arms and many of his former antagonists for the last time prior to his retirement from active service. Two of the great leaders of the Union Army were present in the persons of their sons, Col. Fred D. Grant and the Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman. Presiding over it in the absence of the aged president of the society, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, was the even more venerable Gen. J. D. Morgan, of Quincy, Ill., the hero of three wars.

Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art., recently transferred from Fort Trumbull to Fort Schuyler, was, says a New London paper, asked to visit the barracks before starting and complied. On entering, the men came to attention and Sergt. Baisley advanced and in a few words in behalf of the battery presented to him an elegant gold-headed cane as a mark of respect and esteem. The Lieutenant in accepting spoke appreciatively and commended the men in terms that he said were most certainly deserved. The cane bears this inscription: "Presented to Lieut. H. A. Reed by Battery K, 2d Art." Lieut. Reed has been at Fort Trumbull nearly four years and has made many friends among the townspeople, who regret in this special instance that officers of the Army are not permanently stationed.

It is understood that the annual report of Paymr. Gen. Stanton will contain some radical recommendations, among them one urging the abolition of retained pay. It will be recalled that Gen. Stanton, while on one occasion Acting Paymaster General, made this recommendation. This matter was taken up by Secretary Lamont and the result is well known. In case Secretary Lamont should incorporate Gen. Stanton's recommendation in his annual report Congress will probably be asked to make an appropriation to cover the expenses of refunding the amount of retained pay now on hand to the soldiers it belongs to. This will prevent such a deficiency as the one under which the Army is now laboring as a result of the return of the retained pay to men under the act of February last. In any event there will be a deficiency in the pay of the service for the current year, and Secretary Lamont's report will ask that an appropriation be made so as to give the Department sufficient money to cover all expenses connected with this important branch of the Army.

Last week we briefly referred to the celebration at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 10, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the post. The "Pioneer Press" in an elaborate account of the proceedings says: "It is due to the unselfish work of Maj. George Q. White, Gen. E. C. Mason and Capt. Henry A. Castle that the affair was the splendid success it turned out to be. The entertainment consisted of a dress parade by the 3d Inf., Col. J. H. Page, commanding. The 3d Inf. Band furnished music for the parade and afterward for an evening promenade. The speakers were Gen. E. C. Mason, Archbishop Ireland and Mrs. Van Cleave. Maj. White presided. Immediately after the parade the soldiers and the visiting people returned past the old ruined fort to the triangular space on the brow of the bluff, where a stand, decorated with the national colors, had been erected. On this stand were seated Gen. Brooke, commanding Department of Dakota; Archbishop Ireland, Judge Elandran, Mayor Pratt, of Minneapolis; Col. Glenn, U. S. A.; Gen. F. W. Seeley, Maj. G. Q. White, Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool; Mgr. O'Brien, of London; Chaplain Hart, of Fort Snelling; Mrs. Gen. Horatio Van Cleave and daughter, Mrs. Gen. E. C. Mason, Mrs. Day and members of St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Davis, of Minneapolis, and a delegation of the order from that city; Mrs. Col. Page and Miss White. Immediately after all the persons in the stands were seated a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and at the conclusion of the firing Maj. White briefly outlined the objects of the meeting, after which he introduced Gen. E. C. Mason, who gave an interesting historical sketch of the fort."

In the case of William Fooye, seaman U. S. N., who was tried before a G. C. M. which convened at League Island Aug. 1 for fraudulent enlistment, the accused was found guilty and sentenced "to be confined for the period of six months, and to perform extra police duties during said period; to lose all pay which is now due or which may become due him during the period of his confinement, and to be dishonorably discharged. Total loss of pay amounting to \$107." In reviewing the above case Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo says: "It appears that the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but introduced in his defense a copy of the Navy Department G. O. No. 368, dated May 9, 1889, complimenting him for having, on two occasions, rescued shipmates from drowning, and for having gone overboard, during a heavy swell, to remove a rope which had fouled the propeller of the Vandalia at a time when that vessel's position was unsafe. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the case of Fooye are approved, but in view of the repeated acts of heroism on his part, and of the unanimous recommendation of the court that clemency be shown him on account thereof, the period of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to three months, and so much of the sentence as provides for his dishonorable discharge is remitted. As thus mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed." The receiving-ship Richmond is designated as the place for confinement.

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 16, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 14, 1895.

Retirement.—By operation of law, Sec. 1, act of June 30, 1892.

Post Chaplain John D. Parker, Sept. 8, 1895.

Transfers.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles from the 20th Inf. to the 22d Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Wheaton, transferred to the 20th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton from the 22d Inf. to the 20th Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Miles, transferred to the 22d Inf.

2d Lieut. Eli A. Helmick from the 4th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Duncan, transferred to the 4th Inf.

2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan from the 6th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Sept. 11, 1895, vice Helmick, transferred to the 6th Inf.

Casualties.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Butler, retired, died Aug. 21, 1895, at Trouville, France.

Maj. Van Buren Hubbard, Surg., died Sept. 6, 1895, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 13, Dept. Colorado, Aug. 28, 1895.

Publishes instructions relative to requisitions for the information and guidance of officers serving in the Subsistence Department at posts in the Department of the Colorado.

### STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M. (D. Tex., Sept. 14.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. G. Nasahi will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 13.)

The leave of seven days granted Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., is extended 10 days. (D. E., Sept. 17.)

The leave granted Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, A. Q. M. Gen., is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg., will enter upon duty as attending Surgeon in Chicago. (D. Mo., Sept. 16.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adj. Gen., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Ord. Sergt. David A. Carey will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to await retirement. (D. E., Sept. 11.)

Hosp. Stwd. Edward Carter, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will be sent to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Par. 4, S. O. 135, D. Mo., directing Maj. Gen. W. Baird, Paymr., to pay certain troops at Chickamauga, Tenn., is revoked. (D. Mo., Sept. 7.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Maj. F. F. Harvey, Surg. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 13.)

Leave for one month from the date of his relief from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., is granted Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on official business. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

Lieut. Col. A. R. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will proceed to the camp of Light Bat. B, 4th Art., and pay the battery on muster of Aug. 31, 1895. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Charles J. Wahlquist, Hospital Corps, Fort Riley, Kan., will be granted a furlough for three months, to terminate Dec. 31, 1895. (D. Mo., Sept. 10.)

Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, to take effect Sept. 10, and will report at Jeffersonville, Ind. (D. Platte, Sept. 9.)

Col. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj. Gen., under date of Sept. 14, announces that he resumes command of the recruiting service, with headquarters in the Army Building at New York City.

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. Franz A. A. Luwé, now on temporary duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., will, upon arrival of Hosp. Stwd. Carter, be sent to his proper station, Fort McHenry, Md. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surg. Gen., Med. Dir. Department of Missouri, will proceed to and inspect the medical department and sanitary condition of Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. (D. E., Sept. 18.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg., now on sick leave, from duty at Fort Walla Walla who will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

Comy. Sergt. William H. Boag, now at Fort Buford, N. D., will be sent, on the abandonment of that post, or as soon as his services there can be spared, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to relieve Comy. Sergt. Isidore Kalmus, who will be sent to Fort Harrison, Mont., and will report upon his arrival to the commanding officer for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army as delegates at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Denver, Colo., Oct. 1 to 4, 1895: Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. George De Witt, Surg.; Henry S. Turill, Surg. Maj.; De Witt and Turill will proceed from their respective stations in time to reach Denver on Oct. 1. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., will proceed, about the latter part of this month, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to the works of the Phoenix Bridge Co., Phoenixville, Pa., and to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on official business pertaining to the erection of superstructure of United States bridge across the Mississippi River between Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., and alteration of abutments and piers. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

The following assignment and change in the station and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William H. Bixby, on or before the expiration of his sick leave, will proceed to and take station at Philadelphia, Pa., and relieve Maj. Charles W. Raymond, as engineer of the 4th Lighthouse District. Maj. Henry M. Adams, upon being relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, will relieve 1st Lieut. William E. Craighill as engineer of the 3d Lighthouse District. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

Par. 6, S. O. 182, H. Q. A., Aug. 6, 1895, relating to post Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert, is revoked. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

The following change of station and assignment of post Quartermaster Sergeants are made: Post Q. M. Sergt. George Eppert, now at Fort Fennib, N. D., will be sent, upon the abandonment of the post, to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter Coffenberg, now at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is assigned to that post for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

#### 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Corp. C. R. Gerber, of Troop K, was promoted Sergeant on Sept. 9.

Troops A, D, E, and H, having been selected for transfer to the Department of Missouri, their stations are designated as follows: Troops A and D, at Fort Reno, O. T.; Troops E and H, at Fort Sill, O. T. (D. Mo., Sept. 12.)

Lance Corp. John Syan, of Troop B, was on Sept. 14 appointed Corporal.

In Troop G, Corp. J. Braeuninger was on Sept. 16 promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. Frank Rehbein was appointed Corporal.



**3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.**

Leave for two days is granted Capt. G. A. Dodd, and leave for three days to Lieut. J. W. Heard. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 15.)

**4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.**

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Sept. 12, is granted Capt. Alexander Rodgers. (D. Cal., Sept. 7.)

**6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.**

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, Adj. (D. E., Sept. 16.)  
Corp. J. Fett, A. has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. E. R. Crozier, A. appointed Corporal.  
Pvt. George H. Marsh, Troop E, has been appointed Corporal.

**8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.**

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)  
Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. John M. Morgan. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)  
The 8th Cav., at Fort Meade, are on a practice march to Hot Springs, S. D., via Telford, Rapid City, Hermosa and Buffalo Gap.

**9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.**

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Fort Robinson, Neb. (D. Platte, Sept. 9.)  
Troops D and are relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and assigned to station at Fort Washakie, Wyo. The property of these troops, now at Fort Robinson, will be packed under the direction of Capt. John S. Loud. Together with the enlisted men and troop horses still at that post, it will be transported by rail to Casper, Wyo., whence Capt. Loud will conduct the men and horses to Fort Washakie, the necessary wagon transportation being furnished from the latter post. (D. Platte, Sept. 9.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker from Troop I to C; 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain from Troop C to I. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

**10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.**

Col. Mizner, under date of Aug. 31, announces that 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, having received the detail to the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, his resignation as regimental Adjutant is accepted, and says: "In the discharge of his duties as regimental Adjutant, covering a period of nearly four years, Lieut. Smith has displayed that zeal, energy and ability for which he has long been conspicuous. In military spirit and soldierly bearing he presents an example worthy of emulation. Both socially and officially he has exerted an influence which will long be felt in his regiment, and his regimental commander in parting with him yields to Lieut. Smith's desire for that professional benefit which he hopes the Leavenworth School may afford." The appointment of 1st Lieut. M. H. Barnum as regimental Adjutant, to date Sept. 1, is announced. 1st Lieut. William H. Smith is assigned to Troop G.

Col. Mizner also, under date of Sept. 9, announces that 1st Lieut. J. B. McDonald, having served the full period of four years as a regimental staff officer, is relieved from duty as regimental Quartermaster, and says: "In the discharge of the duties of this office Lieut. McDonald has shown marked ability, sound judgment and a degree of efficiency and zeal in promoting the public interest worthy of high commendation, and the regimental commander regrets that existing orders deprive him of the services of this officer in so important a position. The regiment and military service are indebted to Lieut. McDonald for much valuable work." 1st Lieut. Letcher Hardeman is appointed regimental Quartermaster.

1st Lieut. J. B. McDonald is assigned to Troop F.  
The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. William E. Shipp from Troop D to L; 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing from Troop L to D; 2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood from Troop C to B; 2d Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell from Troop B to L; 2d Lieut. William T. Johnston from Troop M to G; 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Rokenbach from Troop L to C; 2d Lieut. Jas. S. Parker from Troop G to M. (H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

**1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.**

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. William R. Smith. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)  
Corp. Feder Nielsen, H. has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. J. Monckton appointed Corporal.

**2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.**

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. Rowan. (Fort Adams, Sept. 16.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty with Light Bat. A. of his regiment, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)  
Sergt. Thomas Lewis, D, is detailed overseer of laborers. (Fort Adams, Sept. 12.)  
Corp. John Cody, K, has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. Berg appointed Corporal.  
Lieut. D. E. Aultman is detailed acting Signal Officer. (Fort Adams, Sept. 12.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Reed is relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull. (Fort Trumbull, Sept. 16.)  
Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

**3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.**

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison. (Fort Adams, Sept. 16.)  
Lieut. W. Simpson will rejoin at Fort Adams Sept. 25 from his sad journey with the remains of his wife, who died recently.  
1st Lieut. George O. Squier will proceed to Hanover, N. H., on official business pertaining to the preparation of a report of the results of experiments with the polarizing photo-chronograph at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)  
Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 13.)

**4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.**

Leave for one day each is granted Lieuts. Clarence Deems and R. Honey. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 14.)  
The leave for seven days, taken Sept. 15 by Maj. G. B. Rodney, commanding Fort McHenry, is extended two days. (D. E., Sept. 16.)  
Sergt. Jens Heinrichsen, Bat. I, will proceed to Fort Washington and relieve Ord. Sergt. Sudsberger. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 13.)  
1st Lieut. W. S. Alexander is granted two days' leave. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 13.)  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. William P. Stone is extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

**1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.**

2d Lieut. George W. Kirkman is detailed as recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (D. Cal., Sept. 4.)  
2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 105, c. 8, D. Cal., for and during the trial, only, of Sergt. William B. Yeater, Co. C, to enable him to act as counsel for the accused. (D. Cal., Sept. 4.)

**3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.**

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Peter Murray is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

**5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.**

The encomiums upon the appearance and bearing of the 5th Inf. on the opening day of the Exposition at Atlanta, Sept. 18, were many and hearty, and the regiment was very much admired.

Leave for seven days each is granted Capt. H. Romeyn and 1st Lieut. E. C. Carnahan. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 15.)  
Lieut. W. H. Chatfield is temporarily relieved from Co. D and attached to Co. E. Lieut. R. W. Rose is temporarily relieved from Co. E and attached to Co. D. (Fort McPherson, Sept. 13.)

**6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.**

Pvt. John F. Smith, Co. F, who died at Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 12, was buried with military honors Sept. 13.

Lance Corp. J. H. Dopman, Co. C, has been appointed Corporal.

**8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.**

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect after the return of Co. C to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

**9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.**

The leave granted 1st Lieut. F. L. Dadds, R. Q. M., is extended seven days. (D. E., Sept. 16.)  
The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark from Co. D to I; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer from Co. I to D. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)  
Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Bard P. Schenck. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 14.)  
Maj. John Haulon, Co. C, has been appointed Corporal.  
Lieut. C. C. Clark is temporarily attached to Co. A. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 16.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton. (D. E., Sept. 13.)

**10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.**

1st Lieut. Edward H. Plummer is relieved from duty as Department of Missouri recruiting officer at Fort Sill, O. T., vice 2d Lieut. John M. Sigworth, appointed in his stead. (D. Mo., Sept. 16.)  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. T. Clarke, Adj., is extended 13 days. (D. Mo., Sept. 11.)  
Maj. Augustus H. Bainbridge, Fort Reno, O. T., is appointed a special inspector of unserviceable property at that post and at Fort Sill, O. T. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)  
Capt. Gregory Barrett, now at Fort Reno, O. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as will enable him to report on Sept. 24 as a witness to the Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at that post. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)

**11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine is relieved from further duty at the U. S. Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., Sept. 18.)

**13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.**

Sergt. G. B. Stevens, Co. B, will conduct a general prisoner to Frankfort Arsenal, Pa. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 14.)  
Pvt. Harry Foss has been appointed Corporal in Co. A.  
Lieut. F. D. Ely, on transfer of funds and property, will proceed to join his company at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (Fort Thomas, Sept. 12.)  
Sergt. T. K. McCarthy, Co. A, will conduct general prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Porter, Sept. 13.)  
Sergt. W. B. Carpenter, Co. H, will, with escort, accompany Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paym., from Lewiston to post. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 13.)

**14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.**

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Theaker. (D. Columbia, Sept. 7.)

**15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.**

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., Capt. George K. McGunnagle and 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 23, to examine the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Meister as to his qualifications for the position of Commissary Sergeant. (D. Mo., Sept. 16.)

**16th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.**

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., Sept. 16.)

**17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.**

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. David P. Cordray. (D. E., Sept. 16.)

**19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.**

A Sault Ste. Marie dispatch states: "Much interest is manifested over the trial in the Circuit Court of Pts. John W. Zibbe and George Scott, of Fort Brady, charged with having murdered John Cadrean June 15. There are over 50 witnesses to be examined on the case. A strong web of evidence is being woven around the prisoners which the defense will have hard work to break down."  
Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Sept. 9, is granted Col. Simon Snyder. (D. Mo., Sept. 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 12, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster. (D. Mo., Sept. 7.)

**20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.**

Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., Capt. Eli L. Huglins, 2d Cav., and George S. Grimes, 2d Art., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Capt. John B. Rodman and Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., and Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, A. Q. M., relieved. (D. Mo., Sept. 16.)

**21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.**

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. A. L. Parmerter. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 17.)  
Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as special regimental recruiting officer, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Lawton. (D. E., Sept. 17.)

**22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.**

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Nov. 10, 1895, is granted Capt. William H. Kell. (H. Q. A., Sept. 17.)

**23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.**

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. James E. Normoyle from Co. K to E; 2d Lieut. Hollis C. Clark from Co. E to K. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)

**24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.**

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. John J. Brereton. (H. Q. A., Sept. 14.)

**COURTS MARTIAL.**

At Willets Point, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1895. Detail: Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E.; Nathan S. Jarvis, Med. Dept.; William C. Langitt, 1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché, 2d Lieut. George P. Howell, additional 2d Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Meriwether L. Walker, Robert P. Johnston, Robert R. Raymond, William B. Ladue, William J. Barden, C. E.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Van C. Lucas, C. E., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)  
At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 17, 1895. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; John N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg.; Charles D. Vele, 1st Cav.; Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav.; John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav.; William H. Carter, 6th Cav.; Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Frederick G. Hodgson, A. Q. M.; Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Adv. (D. Mo., Sept. 13.)  
At Fort S. M. Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. H. W. Hubbell, Lieut. R. H. Patterson, F. S. Harlow and Charles H. Hunter. (Fort Wadsworth, Sept. 13.)  
At camp of U. S. troops, battlement of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, 6th Inf.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; James Chester, 3d Art.; William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art.; Elmore F. Taggart, Benjamin A. Foster, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Art.; Judge Adv. (D. E., Sept. 16.)  
Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, vice Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., relieved. (D. Col., Sept. 3.)  
At Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 23. Detail: Maj. William Sinclair, Capt. George Mitchell, John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, William A. Simpson, 2d Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Sept. 18.)

**G. C. M. CASES.**

In the case of a soldier of the 10th Cav. recently tried at Fort Custer and found guilty of indecent assault, the reviewing authority, Gen. John Brooke, says: "In awarding the sentence the court was doubtless of the opinion that the specification alleged the statutory offense of 'assault with intent to commit rape.' This offense is neither alleged in the specification nor does the evidence show that it was committed by the accused. The lesser offense known as 'indecent assault' is both alleged and established by the evidence in the case, and while the punishment for this latter is discretionary the confinement awarded exceeds that authorized by the statutes of the State within which the offense was committed. So much of the sentence, therefore, as relates to confinement in a penitentiary for five years is mitigated to confinement at hard labor for 18 months."

**RETIRING BOARDS.**

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 8, 1895, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., Col. Marshall I. Ludington, A. Q. M. Gen., Lieut. Col. Albert Hartshoff, Deputy Surg. Gen., Maj. Justus M. Brown, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., A. D. C., recorder, Maj. Henry M. Cronkhite, Surg., will report in person to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, president of the Army retiring board ordered to convene at Chicago, Ill., on Oct. 8 for examination. (H. Q. A., Sept. 13.)

**CHICKAMAUGA BRIGADE UNITED STATES TROOPS.**

Camp Daniel S. Lamont, Chickamauga, Ga., September, 1895.  
Col. John S. Poland, 17th Inf., commanding.

1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., acting Assistant Adjutant General; 1st Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, R. Q. M. 17th Inf., A. Q. M., A. C. S., and A. O. O.; 1st Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., Aid-de-Camp and Recruiting Officer; Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, Surg., Brigade Surgeon; Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., Medical Officer of Infantry Battalions; Capt. R. R. Ball, Asst. Surg., Medical Officer of Artillery; 2d Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art., Exchange Officer.  
1st Batt. (3d Art.).—Maj. J. G. Ramsay, commanding; 1st Lieut. C. T. Menoher, Adj., Adjutant; 2d Lieut. G. Lett, Irwin, Q. M., Commissary and Signal Officer. Bat. A. Capt. James Chester, 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph and 1st Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, Bat. D, Capt. C. Humphreys and 2d Lieut. G. Lett, Irwin, Bat. G, 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton and 2d Lieut. G. H. McManus, Bat. L, Capt. F. W. Hess and 2d Lieut. J. P. Hains.  
2d Batt. (6th Inf.).—Maj. C. W. Miner, commanding; 1st Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, Adj., Adjutant; 2d Lieut. W. H. Simons, Quartermaster and Commissary; 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, Signal Officer. Co. B, Capt. Stephen Baker and 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, Co. E, 1st Lieut. B. A. Poore and 2d Lieut. W. H. Simons, Co. F, 1st Lieut. E. F. Taggart and 2d Lieut. G. C. Saffarano, Co. H, Capt. B. A. Byrne and 2d Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel.  
3d Batt. (17th Inf.).—Capt. W. M. Van Horne, commanding; 2d Lieut. D. M. Michie, Adj., Quartermaster and Commissary; 2d Lieut. H. R. Perry, Signal Officer. Co. A, 1st Lieut. L. L. Durfee, Co. C, Capt. C. S. Roberts and 2d Lieut. H. R. Perry, Co. D, Capt. L. M. O'Brien and 2d Lieut. D. P. Cordray, Co. G, Capt. W. P. Rogers and 2d Lieut. W. D. Davis.  
Light Bat. F, 4th Art., Capt. S. W. Taylor, commanding; 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 1st Lieut. G. F. Landers, 2d Lieut. C. C. Hearn.

**WEST POINT.**

Funeral service according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church was held over the remains of the late Cadet Thomas C. Buttery, of the third class, at the cadet chapel at 4:30 on Thursday afternoon, Rev. Father O'Keefe, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Doyle. The actual pall bearers were members of the engineer detachment, the honorary pall bearers classmates of the deceased. The interment was at the post cemetery.

On account of the death of Cadet Buttery the hop which was to have taken place on Saturday evening was omitted. The corps of cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., and Mrs. Pettit are guests at the Highland Villa; Capt. Gustav J. Fieberger and Mrs. Fieberger have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Luak; Miss Haxton is visiting Mrs. Brown; Miss Evelyn Larnier, of Washington, is a guest of Miss Davis; Lieut. Frank L. Dadds, 9th Inf., Maj. W. H. Vessels, 3d Cav., Capt. Chas. G. Morton, 3d Cav., and A. Moffatt, U. S. N., have been among other visitors at the post. Col. and Mrs. Dupont and Miss Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., spent Sunday and Monday at the post as guests at the hotel. Mrs. Mills entertained a number of friends at an afternoon tea given in their honor.

On Tuesday a very enjoyable afternoon tea was given by Miss Michie for her guest, Miss Pratt. Mrs. Mills served café frappé and Mrs. Wilcox poured tea. Among the large number of guests were the following: Capt. and Mrs. Pettit, Col. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Larned, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Haxton, Miss Newlands, Mrs. J. G. D. Knight, the Misses Louise and Evelyn Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. Cassatt, Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazard, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. Stephen Roe, Miss Josephine Roe, Lieut. H. La T. Cavanaugh, Miss Dyer, Miss Mercer, Miss Beanie Ernst, Miss Happersett, the Misses May and Bessie Crane, Miss Erben, Miss J. Ward, Miss Harding, Lieut. Alaire, Cruikshank, Devore, Echo, Morrow, Traub, Richardson, Dr. Wilcox, Lieut. Rice and Shunk, Professors Bass and Edgerton and Lieut. Allen.

An informal dance will be given by the bachelor officers in Schofield Hall on Thursday evening of the present week. Lieut. Freeman has succeeded Lieut. Patrick as treasurer and caterer of the officers' mess.

Lieut. H. La T. Cavanaugh, 9th Cav., is a guest of Maj. and Mrs. Charles Brader. He has leased Home Station, the smaller of Maj. Roe's country seats at Highland Falls, and expects to move into his new quarters about Oct. 1.

Mrs. Bass returned to the post early in the week. Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Gladys are expected home by the end of the month. Miss Bernard will sail from Liverpool on Sept. 21.

Capt. Parker drills the cavalry detachment from 7 to 8 each morning.

**LATE ARMY ORDERS.**

Cos. B and E, 22d Inf., are expected to arrive at Fort Harrison, their new quarters, on Sept. 21.

Officers assigned to charge of general recruiting stations are assigned as Acting Assistant Quartermasters.

The following transfers in the 4th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, Troop L to Troop H; 2d Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt from Troop H to Troop L.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, 19th Inf., is extended two months.

The following officers are detailed an examining board, to meet at the Army Building, New York: Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Col. John W. Barriger, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence; Col. James M. Moore, Asst. Q. M. Gen.; Capt. James W. Pope, Asst. Q. M.; Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., Recorder. Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Comy. of Subsistence, will report to the examining board for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (Sept. 9, H. Q. A.)

Sept. 11 was ceremoniously observed, as customary for many years, in the picturesque town of Plattsburg, on the shores of Lake Champlain, in commemoration of the struggle which there took place in 1814 between the English and American forces on land and water.



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Discussing the subject of the inability of the British  
Army to march, as shown in the recent distressing ex-  
periences of the Aldershot Division in its march to the  
New Forest, the London "Army and Navy Gazette" says:  
"A Sergeant of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers,  
writing to the 'Morning Post,' tells us that 'on the 6th  
inst. 850 men of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Vol-  
unteers marched from their camp at Jubilee Hill to Bis-  
ley, did their ball-firing practice from the 1,000 yards  
range to the 200 yards twice over, and then marched  
back to camp, a total distance of nearly twenty-five  
miles, without one of them suffering from sore feet.'  
These men were volunteers, called up for a week's  
training, yet their record is a most creditable one. Why?  
Only because they were in physical training. They were  
letter carriers, constantly on their feet and consequently  
in good condition. Is it not an argument in favor of  
training, and an argument also in support of contro-  
versy?"

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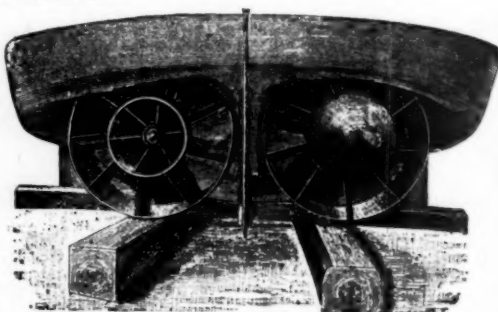
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specimens.

We reproduce here an illustration appearing in "La  
Yacht," showing the helicoidal turbine screws applied  
to two steel naphtha launches recently ordered by the  
Russian Government for their pontoon service. The  
contract requires a speed not less than six and one-half  
knots on a three hours' trial, carrying twenty completely  
equipped soldiers, each assumed to weigh 80 kilos, and  
sufficient fuel for a run of thirty hours at full speed.  
The draught is not to exceed 0.370 meter (14.77 inches),  
and to secure this, the peculiar form of screw here  
shown has been adopted. The engines are to develop  
twelve horse-power. The boats are to be named the  
Wieler and the Naref, and are to be built by Escher  
Wyss & Cie.



Lieut. Fiske's range telegraph having successfully  
passed a service test of one year on board the U. S. S.  
San Francisco and of eight months on board the U. S. S.  
Cincinnati, the Navy Department has decided to in-  
stall it on an adequate scale in the new battleships  
Maine and Texas. In each ship there will be eight  
range indicators placed in convenient positions near the  
guns, which will show instantaneously the measure-  
ments of distance made by the range finder. The Maine  
and Texas will be the first ships in our service to be



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equipped throughout with range indicators, as the San  
Francisco had only two and the Cincinnati had only  
four. The system of range indicating decided on in-  
volves a considerable number of comparatively small in-  
dicators, in contradistinction to the schemes tried in Eu-  
ropean navies, all of which comprise a small number of  
large indicators, each indicator being intended to supply  
information to many guns. It is believed that in this  
important matter our Navy has made a decided advance  
over European navies, because not only is our appar-  
atus more reliable and simple, but it possesses the great  
military advantage that an injury in action to any one  
of the large number of indicators affects only one gun  
or group of guns, and even then these guns can get in-  
formation from another indicator near at hand, where-  
as in European systems an injury to any one of the  
very small number of indicators makes it impossible for  
many of the guns to ascertain the range. It is an en-  
couraging sign for those officers who believe in develop-  
ing the art of gunnery that the difficult problem of tele-  
graphing ranges to the guns has been solved in a sim-  
ple and efficient way.

In an interview published by the New York "Trib-  
une" Chauncey M. Depew, who has just returned from  
Europe, says: "Our enlarged Navy, our recent collision  
with the British Foreign Office over Nicaragua and  
Venezuela, our increasing interest in foreign affairs and  
the possibility of an Administration that will enforce the  
Monroe doctrine, have created a new and unusual  
interest in the affairs of the United States. This is  
evinced by the London 'Times' appointing Mr. Smalley  
its special representative in this country and printing  
several columns a week of his cables. The statesmen  
of both parties would like an offensive and defensive al-  
liance with us. They want our help in China and  
Japan and the difficulties arising out of French, Rus-  
sian, German and Turkish hostilities in the East. They  
would gladly bundle all American matters into our  
hands in exchange for such an understanding. The  
strength of the Tories is in the cities, and hence their  
power is felt most there."

The Government will have to pay at least \$11,000 for  
repairs and changes in the Port Royal dry dock. This  
is the result of the investigation of the recent board,  
whose report was given in last week's "Journal." Mr.  
McCarthy, the contractor, will also have to make cer-  
tain repairs, but these are minor in character. Commo.  
Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has  
made his indorsement on the board's report and it has  
been forwarded to Secretary Herbert for his action.  
Like the board, Commo. Matthews holds that the de-  
signs for the dock are responsible for the defects which  
have developed. These were approved by Secretary  
Tracy, as we have already said, notwithstanding an ad-  
verse report made by a board which considered them.  
It is expected that some months will elapse before the  
dock will again be ready for trial.

The New York papers are giving much attention at  
present to the question of an entire regiment of infantry  
being stationed at Governor's Island instead of only  
three companies as now and are quoting the objections  
of this one and that one. Mayor Strong, of New York,  
however, is quoted as saying: "We have already in our  
midst the finest body of soldiers in the world. I refer  
to our militia. Our militia have many times proved their  
efficiency. But I don't see why anybody should object  
to the regiment it is proposed to station near us. On  
the contrary, I think it would be an advantage to this  
city. Why? Because this large body of men would  
need to be fed and otherwise provided for, and that  
means more money in our markets. On this account I  
would like to see half a dozen regiments here."



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

## THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

"The international yacht race for 1895 is an incident of the past. Disappointing as was its outcome in some respects, if the test of speed—not the tricks of jockeying—was the prime object of the encounter, the honors belong clearly to the Defender. None but the willfully blind can deny such fact. But there are signs that the average Briton will look askant at such truth, as Lord Nelson turned his blind eye to the signals of Sir Hyde Parker at Copenhagen. Mr. Depew says, indeed, that the English will believe whatever Lord Dunraven tells them of the race.' Well, what if they do? What difference does it make to us on this side of the water what England or Englishmen think of us as respects any question, so long as we feel that we are right? The American people long since cast off their swaddling clothes, and the general public cares no more for the harping and scolding of John Bull than it does for the possible fault-finding of any other nationality.

"Englishmen may look upon Dunraven as a martyr to overcrowding and Yankee sharpness, but America will regard him as a ready letter writer but unready racer. Had the Valkyrie been the winner not a lip as to a crowded course would probably have been heard. The talk on the part of his lordship and his friends would undoubtedly have been as soft as Lydian airs. But as matters stand the seeming unwisdom of his course recalls the character of Ethelred the Unready.

"The truth is, Great Britain assumes to be the mistress of the sea, and it cuts her to the quick to be beaten on an element she arrogantly claims as especially her own. The seamen of our Navy during the past century have, as we know, won a great many boat races from British men-of-war's men the world over. How ungracious such defeats have often been taken by our British brethren our officers and men have seen full well. But the Briton cannot help his dogged assumption; it runs in his blood. In such doggedness, however, he forgets one point, the point that the same blood, improved, perhaps, by environment, flows in the veins of Brother Jonathan, a flow that refuses to course in any secondary channel.

"In Mr. Iselin and Capt. Haff Lord Dunraven and his captains found their equals in skill and courtesy. It may be affirmed, indeed, that in pluck and action under adverse conditions the former outmatched the latter. The committee of the New York Yacht Club unquestionably made a correct decision of the several questions that unfortunately had to be submitted to it. The American people would have tolerated nothing less. And it may be said that from the moment the result of the second race was known no candid man could believe that the Valkyrie could ever beat the Defender—except through accident.

"A race over the course at Marblehead would not have made the slightest difference in results. The waters of the coast are crowded all summer long with pleasure craft from New York to the Penobscot, and there would have been as many onlooking vessels off the coast of Massachusetts as were present in the course near Sandy Hook. I recall the fact that when we were making the speed trials of the New York and Columbia between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise in 1893 there were two or three occasions when coasters crossed and recrossed the boyed line of the track, threatening to bring the trials to a dead halt. And in the light of all that has occurred we may safely assume that the British yacht fast enough to win back the America's cup has yet to be built. As good Americans we may hope that the cup will ever stay with us.

"Let not Britannia, but Columbia, rule the wave! The coming generation will see to that. As our wastes fill up and our population and wealth increase and the advantages and benefactions of commerce and home-built marine once more enlarge the vision and drive the endeavor of our people in maritime channels the flag of the United States will resume its old-time glory on the sea.

GEO. E. BELKNAP."

This vigorous letter, addressed to the "Army and Navy Journal" by Adml. Belknap, so fully accords with our own opinion that we present it here with our editorial comments upon the contest between Valkyrie and Defender. John Bull is a very good fellow and we love and respect him, but he never feels at home in any position except on top, and if fortune places him in any other he is quite sure that some one must have wronged him. This is the sum and substance of the Earl of Dunraven's complaints. No disadvantages resulting from the overcrowding of the course in New York Bay can equal those attending a yacht race on the Clyde when the Vigilant was beaten three times running by the Britannia, her only competitor, in 1894. This is fully shown in an article appearing in the New York "Sun" of Thursday, which says: "On an open course like Sandy Hook, steamboats, or no steamboats, it cannot be said absolutely that the Vigilant would have won, but the results would certainly have been much closer.

"A circumstance of much greater interest in connection with the persistent complaints against our excursion boats occurred in the first race when, before starting, the Satanita ran into the Valkyrie II. and sunk her. Against Capt. Cranfield's remarks yesterday that that was but an ordinary accident on a water as clear of interruption as he would have had the Sandy Hook course, we quote from an interview published at the time with Mr. Watson, the Valkyrie's designer: 'In a luff to clear a small boat,' said Mr. Watson, 'which was in the way, Satanita ran into us.' These were the 'Daily Graphic's' comments:

"The accident to the Valkyrie was the result of overcrowding, of which the Valkyrie's owner complained so bitterly in America."

"Such are the cold records of events here and abroad. If Mr. Gould, or Capt. Haff, who commanded the Vigilant in England, ever indulged in self-apologetic denunciation of the queer, fickle and long-outdated English courses we never heard it in this country, and we don't believe it was ever heard in England. We are perfectly free to say that in all the cup contests we have had the faster yacht. In the case of the two Valkyrie ventures, unfortunately, the defeats seem to have whipped out of the party all trace of courtesy or reason."

If this international yacht race has not accomplished all that was hoped for, it has at least made it clear that the supremacy in yacht construction remains on this side of the Atlantic. No American believes, and no fair-minded Englishman can assert, that the Valkyrie could have won the America's cup had her owner been entirely relieved from the annoyances concerning which he made public complaint when it was clear that his boat was outclassed. At the same time it is only fair to say that these annoyances were very great. The Earl of Dunraven sought to have a course laid out by the New York Yacht Club somewhere else than off New York. He suggested Marblehead, but was content to go almost anywhere away from New York. After considering his request the yacht committee declined to grant it. Then was Lord Dunraven's opportunity to decline to race for the cup—not when a race under conditions undoubtedly alike favorable or unfavorable to both boats left his hopelessly in the rear. He had sailed before over this course of which he complained and knew exactly what to expect. Had he stood his ground the lovers of yachting in this country would have tried to secure for him a trial over a course to which no objections were raised by him.

But there were strong reasons why the New York Yacht Club should wish to have a race where their friends could see it, and the course selected gave no advantages to the Defender. Still, no one striving for victory in a close contest likes to listen to the blowing of innumerable steam whistles, the tooting of bands and the shouting of thousands of spectators, especially when these various sounds assume something of a partisan character. Our own yachtsmen have lost their tempers in this inferno, but never to the extent of the English champion, though the circumstances must have made the occasion a particularly galling one for him. In English waters whistling, except for signaling under the rules of the road, is prohibited by law and it should be here. Cheering there is not so lusty nor so frequent, and English yachtsmen are not accustomed to the pandemonium of sounds which accompany a race in New York Harbor. The New York "Sun" is mistaken in saying that at Cowes the Vigilant had to sail twice through the "British fleet." There was but one English man-of-war present, one American (the Chicago) and four Germans. The Vigilant had a perfectly clear course then.

Allowing the fullest latitude to all that may be said in extenuation, the action of the Earl of Dunraven in withdrawing from the race as he did went quite beyond his right. There were others to be considered besides himself and his wounded sensibilities. Concerning the third race there would appear to have been some misunderstanding. It is unfortunate that the contest which promised so much should have resulted as it did and opened up the prospect of an endless dispute between the yachtsmen of the only two countries who can enter into an international contest. In a private letter to us a naval officer says:

"A Dutch yacht race is one in which no one gets excited or bad temper generated. I went to one. We started at 7 A. M. with the ebb tide, drifted down the river until just before the flood tide made, then anchored. The gun was fired as the first vessel floated by the line. All hands went to dinner on the flag steamer, had a good time, and when the tide got strong flood fired another gun, got under way and drifted back. The gun fired again as the first boat passed the stakeboat and

won the cup. All the owners of yachts were on the steamer. Time was taken, all had a devilish good time, and no one quarreled or hauled out of the race. That's the kind of a race! The same with the Navahoe off Cowes, again the Royal Thames yacht race from Gravesend, and then last year's at Cowes with the Vigilant. There were no vessels following the race; no one was hampered. There was no blanketing nor wash of sea. All was clear. Thousands of people came to witness the race, but they were either on anchored boats or on the beach. There are no Grand Republics or other five-storied steamboats over there to becalme a craft half a mile off, and so there is no pandemonium to distract one's attention from sailing his craft at her best."

The shooting of the escaping prisoner Coffey at Fort Sheridan has led to much discussion of the effect of the new Army bullet, from the new Army gun, which has been for the first time employed here in taking human life. Lieut. Thompson, chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri, in discussing the affair said: "The new rifle has been regarded as more humane than the Springfield, because in making wounds not necessarily fatal it is less likely to mangle or to injure bones and muscles by shattering or lacerating them. Then, too, it is less liable to strike a vital part of the body. The bullet passes clean through the body, and unless it touches a vital part the injured person has a far better chance of recovery than if the wound is large and jagged. In war the object of one Army is to disable the other, and this may be done as effectively by wounding as by killing. I consider the Krag-Jorgensen bullet less humane when it pierces a vital organ. Its contact with fluid matter, according to a peculiar law of vibration, has an explosive effect. In bone vibration is not established, and the hole made by the bullet would be clean-cut. In experiments made with the rifle tin cans filled with stones have had clean holes made through them, but cans filled with water and stones have been burst. In muscles and bones only will wounds be less painful and fatal." "The Krag-Jorgensen is not diabolical," said Col. A. Hartsuff, Med Dir. Department of the Missouri. "Experiments thus far prove that the bullet makes a clean wound through hard substances, cutting a bone rather than fracturing it. Many lives will thus be saved in war. The old Springfield bullet 'wobbled' in its course and never failed to fracture a bone or tear the flesh when it struck. With such weapons as the new rifle the mortality in a battle ought not to be nearly so great as of old."

In an article entitled "A Bureau of Defamation" the New York "Times" quotes from our article of last week and says: "The phrase 'Bureau of Defamation' is very suggestive, and implies among other things that there are several such assailants and that the newspaper dispatch which the 'Journal' refers to is not only the channel used for their purposes. As we noted the other day, the dispatch showed, from internal evidence, a hand familiar with the War Department and with West Point, as it quoted regulations governing cadets at the Military Academy with which a newspaper correspondent at Washington would not be likely to be acquainted. Nor is it to be presumed that any one connected with the press would have any interest in thus attacking Gen. Miles. Its malicious statements were in keeping also with a number of other attacks and insinuations for a specific purpose, for no doubt Gen. Miles' approaching command of the Army will be distasteful to a very few prejudiced, narrow-minded men forming a clique in Washington. But outside of the dispatches concocted in the 'Bureau of Defamation' at Washington we have seen no comment in any part of the United States unfavorable to Gen. Miles' succession to the command of the Army. It has been regarded rather as a compliment to the great army of citizen soldiery who volunteered between 1861 and 1865, in addition to being the well-earned reward of distinguished service and also the continuation of the time-honored precedent." The "Times" then proceeds to refute some of the criticisms upon Gen. Miles, which have already been sufficiently answered.

In an article on "The Services and the Missionaries" the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "As to the converts made by missionaries in China we are skeptical to a degree. The Chinese character is one that does not lend itself easily to conversion, and the educated Chinaman not unnaturally and very logically invites Christians to agree among themselves before they ask him to change his ancient beliefs and become one of them. The whole of this missionary business appears to us to be not only a great waste of energy and money, but likewise a constantly recurring cause of disputation, and, consequently, necessity for our interference, armed and otherwise, in various parts of the globe. There are no persons, we feel assured, who are better conversant with the correctness of our assertions than naval officers. They know full well the futility of this missionary enterprise, and if they do not say all they know there are very frequently reasons for their reticence. The whole thing is a great waste of energy and money, both of which might well be spent at home. After all, there are far more and far worse savages in London than in either Calcutta or Canton, and the lowest Hindoo or Chinaman is, as regards civilization and refinement, far in advance of the degraded Englishmen who live in the purlieus of this great city and who are animals in everything save their vice and their criminality."



## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.  
**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.  
**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce.  
**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear Adm. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar, Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**ALERT**, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). Left Panama Sept. 15 for Guayaquil. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama.  
**ALBATROSS** (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.). On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
**ALLIANCE**, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. (Training-ship.) At Yorktown, Va.  
**AMPHITRITE**, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va.  
**ATLANTA**, 10 Guns (n. a. s.). At navy yard, New York. Her officers have been detached and the vessel ordered out of commission at once. Her stores are now being landed.  
**BALTIMORE**, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (s. a.). At Chefoo, China. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia and return home.  
**BENNINGTON**, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.). (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to remain at sea cruising about Hawaiian Islands, with headquarters at Honolulu.  
**CASTINE**, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.). At Cape Town. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
**CHARLESTON**, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (s. a.). At Nagasaki, Japan.  
**CINCINNATI**, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla.  
**COLUMBIA**, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.). Off Tompkinsville, S. I.  
**CONCORD**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a.). At Chefoo, China.  
**CONSTELLATION**, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.  
**CUSHING** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.). At Newport, R. I.  
**DETROIT**, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (s. a.). Was at Pagoda, China, Aug. 13.  
**DOLPHIN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.). Left New York Sept. 17 for Gloucester, Mass., to assist in laying off a course for the trial of the Katahdin. Will be one of the stakeboats at this trial. At Gloucester Sept. 18.  
**ENTERPRISE**, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.) Cruising along the New England coast until Oct. 15, when she will go into winter quarters at Boston.  
**ESSEX**, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) On a cruise. At Plymouth, England, Sept. 4. Is due at Gibraltar Oct. 12; Tangier, Oct. 30; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. If there is time she will stop at Cadiz for a few days. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.  
**FERN** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.). Left Norfolk, Va., Sept. 17 for League Island, Pa.  
**FRANKLIN**, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.  
**LANCASTER**, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.). At navy yard, New York. Will proceed on a trip South.  
**MACHIAS**, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (s. a.). At Shanghai, China.  
**MAINE**, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.). Placed in commission at the navy yard, New York, Sept. 17.  
**MARBLEHEAD**, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (s. a.). At Marselles Sept. 13. Ordered to join the San Francisco.  
**MICHIGAN**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.). At Pelee, Mich. Address Put-in Bay, O.  
**MINNEAPOLIS**, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.). Off Tompkinsville, Staten Island.  
**MARION**, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Will relieve the Ranger.  
**MONOCACY**, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (s. a.). At Chemulpo, Cal. Comdr. Reisinger ordered to command per steamer of Oct. 12.  
**MONTEREY**, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.  
**MONTGOMERY**, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**NEWARK**, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.). At Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 12.  
**NEW YORK**, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.  
**OLYMPIA**, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.). At Honolulu Sept. 2 en route to China to relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station. Repairs were needed to her condenser tubes, and she will likely remain on the coast of Hawaii until the first week in October.  
**PETREL**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (s. a.). Arrived at Chefoo Sept. 14.  
**PHILADELPHIA**, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal.  
**PINTA**, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.). At Sitka, Alaska.

**RALEIGH**, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.). Off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

**RANGER**, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.). Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul. Sailed Sept. 20 from Guayaquil for Panama, where she will remain until relieved by the Marion.

**RICHMOND**, Lieut. S. P. Comly in temporary command. (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

**ST. MARY'S**, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.). At Southampton, England.

**SARATOGA**, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). En route to U. S. from her summer cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**TEXAS**, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. In Hampton Roads, Va. Trial delayed by slight accident to machinery.

**THETIS**, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.). At Mare Island. To sail on Sept. 25 for San Diego, where she is to remain until Oct. 5, and then proceed to Magdalena Bay to make surveys. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**VERMONT**, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

**WABASH**, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

**YANTIC**, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. c.). Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to command, per steamer of Sept. 14. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

**YORKTOWN**, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a.). Comdr. Charles H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 3. At Chefoo, China, Aug. 26.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 13.—Lieut. H. Winslow from the Naval War College and navy yard, Washington, to the Monocacy per steamer of Oct. 12 as executive officer.

Ensign J. F. Hubbard detached from the Naval Academy Sept. 30 and ordered to duty in Coast Survey.

Lieut. C. S. Ripley from the Coast Survey Oct. 15, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Chief Engr. R. Inch ordered to the Independence.

Chief Engr. David Smith to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

SEPT. 14.—Capt. H. B. Robeson detached from the Naval War College and ordered to duty as Captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Dolphin.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. C. J. Badger detached from the Dolphin and ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. A. G. Berry, Asst. Paym. Richard Hutton and Asst. Surg. M. S. Guest detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign C. E. Hawkins detached from the Minnesota and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Chief Engr. G. B. Ransom, Surg. R. C. Parsons and Chaplain D. McLean detached from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Mate L. E. Gallagher detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Franklin.

Carpenter B. F. Markham detached from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker C. C. Freeman detached from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 16.—The following officers are ordered detached from the Atlanta when that vessel goes out of commission and ordered as follows:

Capt. B. J. Cromwell given one month's leave.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered as executive officer of the receiving ship Richmond.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher given preparatory orders to the Boston.

Lieut. E. F. Walling granted three months' leave.

Lieut. R. Hunt to duty as assistant in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office, New York.

Ensign H. F. Jones ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the Alliance.

Ensign P. Symington to hold himself in readiness for duty on the Alliance.

P. A. Engr. E. H. Scribner ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on the Boston.

Asst. Engr. A. S. Halstead to examination for promotion, Philadelphia, Sept. 23.

Surg. D. N. Bertollette placed on waiting orders.

Paym. R. B. Bedford placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet C. H. Walker to the Texas.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland to duty on the Amphitrite.

Carpenter E. Kirk to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Capt. H. F. Pickering detached from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Asst. Surg. C. P. Bagg ordered to duty on board the Vermont.

Asst. Surg. C. M. De Valin detached from the Vermont, ordered home and on recommendation of the board of survey granted six months' sick leave.

Chaplain J. J. Kane's sick leave is extended, with permission to remain abroad.

Gunner J. C. Evans detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to duty in connection with the Boston at the Mare Island Navy Yard. He is also given preparatory orders to the Boston.

SEPT. 16.—Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine ordered to Boston on Sept. 20 to undergo medical survey.

P. A. Surg. P. H. Bryant detached from the Baltimore and ordered to duty on the Petrel.

P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold detached from the Petrel and ordered to special duty in investigating the plague in China and cholera in Japan.

SEPT. 17.—Lieut. G. W. Brown ordered to the Richmond.

Lieut. C. F. Norton, when discharged from hospital, Mare Island, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Alliance.

Ensign H. P. Jones, Jr., detached from the Atlanta and ordered to duty on the Lancaster as watch and division officer.

Ensign George W. Williams detached from the Alliance, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Ensign J. H. Dayton detached from the Alliance and granted three months' leave.

Ensign P. Symington detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Alliance as watch and division officer.

SEPT. 18.—Lieut. D. L. Wilson ordered to report at navy yard, Washington, Sept. 20 to undergo medical survey.

Ensign A. Rust ordered to duty in connection with the Boston.

Lieut. H. A. Field's orders of Sept. 9, detaching him from the Philadelphia, revoked.

Asst. Paym. John Irwin ordered to instruction on board the Vermont.

P. A. Engr. W. H. Chambers ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

P. A. Engr. W. M. Parks from duty at Norfolk and ordered to duty as inspector of machinery at Newport News.

Asst. Engr. M. R. Peugnet's resignation accepted from date.

Carpenter B. T. Markham from the Minnesota to the Marion.

Carpenter D. M. W. Nash to remain under treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Gunner F. L. Hoagland authorized to delay four days in reporting for duty on board the Amphitrite.

SEPT. 20.—Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, Jr., ordered to the Philadelphia, relieving Lieut. Max Wood, who is ordered home and granted three months' leave.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 11.—When the Mohican is placed out of commission at Mare Island, 1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas is detached from that vessel and ordered to command marine guard of the Marion when the latter is placed in commission. 1st Lieut. C. G. Long is detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and is ordered to report at navy yard, New York, on Sept. 16, to command the marine guard of the Maine.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

An examination of applicants for the position of 2d Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service is to be held in a day or two at the Treasury Department. There are 10 vacancies in this corps, and the following are the names of the candidates: Eugene Betts Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J.; John L. Bryan, Kentucky; Eddy C. Chester, Rhode Island; J. M. Dowling, Jr., Kentucky; H. Eisenbrandt, Allyn Field and G. F. Irelan, Maryland; John T. Fay, Ohio; L. W. Jewell, Ashby Murrill and C. Wheeler, Virginia; N. A. Newton and Arthur L. Roberts, Kentucky; S. M. Rock, Pennsylvania; C. G. Porcher, Virginia; W. J. Sedgwick, District of Columbia; Walter Taylor, New York; U. N. Usina, Georgia; John Walton, New Jersey.

Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has returned to Washington from a short vacation spent with his family in New York.

1st Lieut. George H. Gooding was in Washington on Thursday last, en route to his new station in command of the Hudson at New York.

Chief Engr. A. L. Churchill and 1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green have been ordered to Cleveland, O., to inspect the steel hull plating for Revenue cutter No. 1.

1st Lieut. J. C. Moore to the Colfax.

Capt. F. D. Walker to duty as superintendent of construction of Life-Saving stations on Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The examination of candidates for entrance into the Engineer Corps has been postponed until next month.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Spain is to send a squadron to Buenos Ayres to protect Spaniards against the wrath of the native sympathizers with Cuba.

H. M. S. S. Majestic ran aground on her trial Sept. 9, and though she was floated at high water the hull will have to be examined before she is tried again.

At a meeting of the executive committee representing the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 17, who are going to present the new cruiser Brooklyn with a silver service, it was resolved to throw open the design competition. On motion of A. A. Low it was resolved that the testimonial should cost not less than \$10,000. A subscription list was opened and the public-spirited children of Brooklyn will be among the contributors.

According to advices from the Pacific coast the U. S. S. Philadelphia will, on leaving San Francisco, go at once for target practice to Port Angeles, Puget Sound, and when this is concluded will make a tour of the sound. After touring the sound the Philadelphia will visit Portland during the exposition and fair and later will visit the ports of Southern California. The ship will go either to the South American coast or Honolulu—probably to both.

The second class battleship Maine was placed in commission at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the afternoon of Sept. 17 with the usual formalities. In the absence of Commo. Sicard, who was serving on the Navy court martial, Capt. Frederick Rogers, Captain of the yard, was in charge of the ceremony and turned the ship over to her commander, Capt. Arent S. Crowninshield. Quite a number of officers and civilians were present. The quarters for officers and men are reported to be very comfortable. The Maine is a steel-armored cruiser of 6,682 tons displacement. She is propelled by twin screws and her indicated horse-power is officially stated to be 9,000. There is still some minor work to be done on the vessel and as soon as completed she will join the squadron under Adm. Bunce.

The vessels of the North Atlantic, consisting of the New York, Montgomery, Minneapolis and Raleigh, arrived off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., on the morning of Sept. 16 from Fisher's Island. The squadron has been joined by the Columbia and will depart in a few days for maneuvers at sea to the southward as eastward of Sandy Hook and to the eastward of the Cape of the Chesapeake.

The recent drill work and evolutions at Fisher's Island proved highly successful and great practical benefit have been derived by both officers and men.

Secretary Herbert, as the result of his recent visit to the Atlantic navy yards, concludes that the present system of employing workmen in the yards results in saving of at least 25 per cent. in its labor bill, owing to the increased efficiency of the force compared with what it was formerly.

A company is said to be formed in Paris, with a capital of 700,000 francs, for the purpose of carrying out experiments with ships built on the bateaux roulers system.

A well-known authority on marine engines has declared that in the British Navy "breakdowns are rapidly becoming rarer every day; in our battleships they are practically unknown." This view is borne out by experiences during this year's maneuvers.

The dispatch boat Dolphin is to be overhauled. Her boilers are in bad condition and will have to be replaced. It has been known for some time past that this part of her machinery was breaking down and a recent survey has brought to light the fact that it cannot be longer used in service. In accordance with the recommendation of a report which has just been received the Department it has been determined to supply new boilers to this vessel, and with this object in view Engr. in-Chief Melville has included in his estimates \$80,000 for new boilers for the Dolphin. The Dolphin was the first vessel of the new Navy to be placed in commission and she has been actively in service ever since.

In an attempt to launch the French armored cruiser Potnam Aug. 22, though the vessel began to glide the ways, she presently stuck fast and still remains in a dangerous position. Other attempts were made without success and it has been decided to defer further efforts until September, when the tides will be high. Meanwhile the cruiser has been shored up.

The Sokol, or Haub, the new Russian torpedo-destroyer launched by the Yarrow last month, has set the record in speed. The mean of each set of runs was 25.77, 27.8, 29.36 and 30.285 knots. The maximum speed was realized with 426 revolutions, and the mean steam pressure of 165 pounds per square inch of boilers, the air pressure never exceeding 1 1/4 lbs. of water. The French sea-going torpedo catcher has made a speed of 30.2 knots. The Sokol had on board dead weight of 35 tons. She is built entirely of steel and displaces 240 tons; her length is 190 feet, her beam 18 feet 6 inches. She is fitted with a system of triple-expansion engines of 4,000 i. h. p., supplied by eight Yarrow water-tube boilers, and the maximum speed is 29 knots. Another vessel just added to the Russian fleet, the armed transport and surveying



Samoyed, 1,055 tons, built by the Thames Ironworks, attained a continuous speed during nearly seven hours of 12½ knots, being one knot in excess of the contract.

The U. S. monitors Mahopac and Manhattan left the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in tow, for League Island, Pa., on Sept. 17.

An order in Council authorizes an increase in the very inadequate pay of engineer officers of the Royal Navy, for which they have been long contending.

The French Minister of Marine has decided that the name of Lieut. Espinassy, who died from the wounds he received in the explosion on board the Bouvines, shall be given to a gun or torpedo boat.

Two new docks are to be built by private persons at Uraya Bay, in Japan. One will measure 407 feet in length, 100 feet wide and 30 feet in depth, and be at Tateura; and another 360 feet in length, 60 feet wide and 27 feet deep, at Tanido, in the same bay.

It is stated that Russian sea-going torpedo boats are henceforth to be known by numbers instead of by names. The numbers 1 to 100 are reserved for local defense boats, 101 to 250 for sea-going boats in the Baltic, and from 251 onward to those in the Black Sea. The Vryy and Sokol, however, will retain their names.

Advices from New London, Conn., Sept. 6, state that Charles Barnes, captain of the navy yard steamer Lily, has been missing since Sept. 1. He was paid off that day and has not since been on duty. He was employed for several years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a spar-maker. About a year ago he was appointed to the naval station steamer. He is about 60 years old and a man of good habits as far as known.

The competitive test of types of machine guns, as the result of which one is to be adopted for the naval service, commenced on Monday, Sept. 16, at the Washington Navy Yard. The board conducting the test is composed of Lieut. Newton E. Mason, Prof. Philip R. Alger and Ensign N. C. Twining. The first gun tested was the Gatling, which is to be followed by the Colts, Accles, Hotchkiss, Maxim and American Gardner. The guns are all of service caliber—6 mm.

A new gateway has been cut through the wall of the navy yard, New York, directly opposite Sands Street. When this is completed the old entrance at the foot of York Street will be closed. At the new entrance a guard house is to be erected, and the change will be one of advantage, as the yard can be more easily reached by the cars than at the old entrance. The work, it is expected, will be finished by November. No work is being done on the Chicago, which needs extensive repairs, nor will any be commenced until the much-needed appropriation is forthcoming. The work of landing the stores from the Atlanta, it is expected, will be completed next week, when the vessel will be put out of commission. All her officers have been ordered detached and assigned to new duties, which are given in our Navy Gazette this week. The battleship Maine, which was placed in commission last Tuesday, is still at the yard, where she will probably remain for several weeks pending the completion of work on her.

Lieut. John J. Knapp, who has been investigating the enforcement of the labor regulations at the Boston Navy Yard, has returned to Washington. Lieut. Knapp says he has made a report of the condition of affairs at this yard to Commo. Miller, the commandant of the yard. He declines to say anything further in the matter, but it is generally understood that his visit to Boston will not result in the sensational discoveries made by him at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Secretary Herbert is expected to shortly make an important change in the present system of employing labor at navy yards. He has been endeavoring for some time past to decide upon a plan for retaining the most efficient men at the yards while work is at hand and of taking them on again should work in the mean time become slack and they are discharged, ahead of those above them on the register. The present method of employing men according to their number on the register results often in the yards getting inferior men until work is more brisk, when the bottom of the register is reached and more efficient men are obtained. Suggestions have been made both by Rear Adml. Brown, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Commo. Sicard on this subject, and upon the return of the Secretary from his Southern trip he is expected to promulgate new regulations for the employment of labor at navy yards which will contain a plan embodying his ideas as above stated.

There are good reasons for believing that the Herreshoffs will build the three torpedo boats, bids for which were recently opened at the Navy Department. The act provided that the boats should be built one on the Gulf, one on the Mississippi and the third on the Pacific coast, but the law experts of the Department have discovered a loophole in the law and Secretary Herbert has decided to take advantage of it. The three boats will be built under plans submitted by the Herreshoffs. They are identical with those prepared by the Department with the exception of the plans for the machinery. The changes so far as the latter designs are concerned were necessary on account of the proposal of the Herreshoffs to get 27½ knots speed per hour out of each boat. He will be paid \$147,000 for each boat. The report of Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engr.-in-Chief Melville on the bids submitted for these torpedo boats has been sent to the Secretary and it is understood that they recommend the acceptance of the Herreshoffs' offer.

The U. S. S. Texas, Capt. Glass, left the navy yard Norfolk, Va., Sept. 5, for sea in order to make a trial and be inspected. The Norfolk "Landmark," in commenting on her departure, says: "Notwithstanding all the lugubrious predictions and insinuations fired at the Texas by invidious critics, that stately battleship, Capt. Henry Glass commanding, pulled out from her moorings at the navy yard Sept. 5 at 7:30 o'clock, that being flood tide, and started on her maiden trip to sea to spend the day outside in testing her machinery. As she steamed away from the yard the Texas saluted the pennant of Rear Adml. George Brown and the salute was returned by the St. Helena Battery. The majestic warship set the water gracefully, beautifully and evenly on her lines, and slowly moving down the harbor attracted to the wharves and piers great crowds of people, who, anxious to see the first battleship afloat, waved a greeting with hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, while tugs and steamers saluted with screaming whistles the superb fighting ship of the Navy."

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week as follows: Allen F. Morrisett, Manchester (3d district), Va.; George B. Pillsbury, Tewksbury (5th district), Mass.; Lientellus Cunningham, Fairplay (6th district), Mo.; Charles M. Cameron (alternate), Butler (6th district), Mo.; Julian A. Benjamin, Garrison (at large), N. Y.

The Duke of Cambridge retires on a pension equal to his full salary as Commander-in-Chief, \$33,160.

## THE NEW RIFLE SALUTE.

Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 18, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Permit me to call your attention to the discrepancy existing between your illustration in last week's issue of the "Journal," purporting to show the new rifle salute, and the copy of the amended drill regulations issued by you recently. Note the position of the barrel at right shoulder.

W. P. CLARKE.

The illustration we gave did not purport "to show the new rifle salute." It was a reproduction of a photograph showing the position of a Sergeant of the regular Army on Governor's Island in giving that salute. Accompanying it was an extract from the new Manual (par. 9) giving instructions as to the salute. Each one can decide for himself whether the position as shown in the illustration was correct.

## DOCKING THE INDIANA.

Very properly, the Cramps have decided not to jeopardize the battleship Indiana by docking her at Port Royal. Mr. Charles H. Cramp, representing the firm, called on Secretary Herbert on Saturday last and informed him of the firm's decision. In discussing the matter Mr. Cramp said:

"I told the Secretary that as no heavy vessel has ever been docked at Port Royal, S. C., the firm of William Cramp's Sons could not take the responsibility of docking the Indiana there. Besides, I represented to him that the Port Royal dock has itself not yet been accepted by the United States Government. Navigation in those waters is under the circumstances not specially to be desired. Mr. Herbert recognized at once our right to use our own judgment in this matter, since the Indiana, not having been usually accepted by the Government, is still our property."

"So it is settled that the new government dock at Port Royal will not receive the Indiana, and this I regret personally on account of the disappointment it will cause to the good people of South Carolina. Since we must go elsewhere for a dock, the question naturally arose, where? I said to the Secretary that we are negotiating in Halifax for the dock in which the big English cruiser, the Blake, with 9,000 tons displacement, has been successfully docked five times. These negotiations are now complete, but it is probable that he will go to Halifax."

"It is not a question of propriety, but of necessity. Vessels belonging to one nation are continually docked in the docks of other nations. England has 260 coaling stations and a great number of docks all over the world, but she is already finding herself in a similar predicament to ours as to docks. The new battleships of the Magnificent class can be docked to-day in only two English docks. The nine battleships of the Resolution class were built without rolling keelsons on because the British docks generally were not big enough to receive them. Since then, however, it has been found necessary to add keelsons to these vessels to prevent their rolling, and the dilemma must be faced across the water as well as here. There is, indeed, nothing to be ashamed of in the situation, for if the Indiana goes to Canadian waters to dock, the same voyage may be made to answer for her trial trip, which is to be held shortly along the Maine coast not far from the dock proposed."

"Our lack of docks, after all," Mr. Cramp continued, "is due to no want of sagacity and earnest effort on the part of our Secretaries of the Navy, for all of them have striven to this end. Messrs. Chandler, Whitney, Tracy and Herbert—Mr. Herbert as both Secretary and chairman of the Naval Committee—have recommended appropriations for new docks and larger docks, but in vain."

"Congress should build an additional dock at League Island and alter the entrances to those already in existence. It is not that we have no docks large enough; their entrances are too small. Especially ought the entrances to the New York dry dock to be widened. In fact, in New York there should be a dock big enough to receive the big new transatlantic steamers, the Campania and Lucania and the American liners. As matters now stand the St. Paul and St. Louis, Paris and New York will all have to go abroad for their annual repairs and cleaning. If a trifling accident happens to the Campania or Lucania she would have to be partially repaired by divers and then have to recross the ocean to be docked."

## VENTILATION FOR MONITOR VESSELS.

Important changes are to be made in vessels of the monitor type with a view to improving their ventilation. This is the result of the investigation of the ventilation of the monitor Amphitrite, which has just been concluded by a board appointed for the purpose. For some time past complaints have reached the Navy Department of the excessive heat on board this vessel, and as the ventilating systems of the other vessels of her type are similar to that which she possesses, it has been feared that when they were placed in commission the same condition would manifest itself. Secretary Herbert therefore appointed the board to inquire into this evil and to recommend a remedy. The report of the board has just reached the Department. It states that the board made a thorough examination of the ventilating system of the Amphitrite. The vessel was inspected while at anchor and the temperature of the different apartments noted. She then put to sea, and with her machinery in full operation temperatures were again taken. The ventilating apparatus of the ship was only in tolerable condition according to the board's report, and the ship's blowers could not be run at a speed greater than 250 revolutions per minute. They are badly in need of overhauling. With the vessel under a full head of steam the temperature in the fire room often ran up as high as 150° and sometimes reached the 160° mark, often causing numerous prostrations among the men. The board found that this intense heat was due to the accumulation of overheated air which had no adequate means of escape. In view of the above condition the board believes that additional ventilators in the fire and engine rooms are absolutely essential to the maintenance of reasonable temperature, and that the air supply and exhaust pipes should be made more efficient. The board also recommends the lengthening of the air shafts of this vessel. The whole cost of the changes proposed is only \$4,100. The board is further of the opinion, says the report, that in the monitor class of vessels the quarters of the officers should be placed below the armament and that all obstructions to a free circulation of air in the superstructure should be removed, and that this space should be devoted to the berthing of the crew. An arrangement of this character would permit large hatches to be cut into the deck over the engine and fire rooms, which would be protected by armored gratings. Ports cut in the sides of the superstructure would add greatly to this ventilation. As the result of the board's report the Bureau of Construction and Repair is now making plans in accordance with its recommendations, with a view to improving the ventilation of the Puritan, Monadnock and Terror, as well as the Amphitrite.

## CHOLERA ON THE BENNINGTON.

Official confirmation of the report announcing cholera on the Bennington has reached the Navy Department. It came to the Navy Department in the shape of a message from Rear Adml. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, who had received a report from Comdr. Pigman, commanding the vessel in question. The only information the Navy Department would give out on the subject is embodied in this statement: "The Bennington is on quarantine outside of the harbor of Honolulu. She has had two cases of cholera, one of which, that of W. H. Goebel, first-class apprentice, proved fatal. The Olympia arrived in Honolulu

Sept. 2. Finding cholera there, she went to Lahaina for 20 days to make repairs to condenser tubes." Navy Department officials have no fear of any spread of the disease on the Bennington. Surg. Gen. Tryon says that he has no doubt that the disease was quickly eradicated. "There is no danger of any spread of the disease," he said. "Dr. Charles T. Hibbert, the Surgeon on board the Bennington, is a careful officer and thoroughly familiar with the best methods of stamping out disease on board ship. Just as soon as the first signs of cholera appeared, the Bennington went outside of the harbor, and she is there now, according to an official report, in quarantine. Immediately upon the appearance of the disease the cases were isolated, disinfectants were liberally used, and the clothing and effects of the men afflicted with the scourge destroyed. These precautions when taken in time, as I have no doubt they were on board the Bennington, will effectually stamp out the disease. I remember when I was attached to the old Lackawanna in 1873 six members of the crew contracted cholera while on shore. Immediately upon its development we went down the Ganges River. The six cases were isolated, the whole ship was disinfected and every bit of material belonging to the sick men was burned. In the course of five or six hours every one of the sufferers was dead and their bodies were buried in the waters of the river. Our precautions were so effective that no more cases of the disease made their appearance. I am satisfied that Comdr. Pigman and Dr. Hibbert have worked together so effectively that the disease has long ere now been eradicated." Surg. Gen. Tryon is preparing new regulations for sanitation on board ship, which, when completed and approved, will be issued to the service. They are being especially prepared with a view to having a uniform method of combating diseases, such as yellow fever and cholera, which United States men-of-war are likely to be visited with when touching at foreign ports.

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Secretary Herbert has amended the Navy Regulations as follows:

Art. 738. Assistant Naval Constructors shall when practicable be detailed for service afloat in such squadrons as the Department may designate.

Art. 739. Assistant Naval Constructors detailed for sea service shall be attached to each vessel of a fleet in turn and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the flag officer commanding the fleet and by the Captain of the ship to which attached.

Art. 740. Upon joining the ship he shall make himself familiar with the plan of construction, means of interior communication, water-tight doors, ventilating apparatus, disposition of weights, coal bunkers, store rooms, quarters for officers and men, and all hull and other fittings pertaining to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. As opportunity offers he shall carefully observe and note under all conditions of service the stability, rolling, pitching, turning power, speed and all other qualities of the vessel affected by the design; also the methods of stowing and purchasing of anchors and boats; of stowing and handling coal, and the condition and working of the steering gear, windlasses and other fittings.

2. He shall make quarterly reports of his observations to the Captain of the ship, who shall forward the same to the Bureau of Construction and Repair through the Commander-in-Chief, with such remarks as may be deemed necessary.

3. He shall when practicable under the direction of the Captain supervise all repairs and other work under the Bureau of Construction and Repair which may be done upon the ship in a private or foreign dock yard or establishment, shall keep the Captain informed of the progress of such work, and upon its completion shall make to him a detailed written report of the same.

4. He shall examine all foreign ships and naval establishments he may be permitted to visit, and shall make detailed reports thereon of all matters that may be of interest to the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Art. 741. He shall be assigned to quarters in accordance with his rank.

This will give the Naval Constructors opportunities for informing themselves practically respecting the merits and qualities of the ships which they may be called upon to design or alter. Heretofore the Constructors have performed all their service on shore and this change is in line of the practice now well established in the British, French and German naval services.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. N. B.—The correct date for the retirement of Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., for age is November, 1900.

C. B. H. asks when the next vacancy in the U. S. Military Academy for the 5th District Nebraska will occur. Answer.—1897.

GYMNAST.—The post exchange regulations of July 25, 1895, provide, in the distribution of profits, for an allotment for the purpose of giving prizes for athletic sports.

W. B. Y.—There is no book specifically relating to the duties of all staff and non-commissioned staff officers. The Army Regulations cover a good deal of what you desire.

S. H. R.—Lieut. D. L. Brainerd, 2d Cav., received his commission in 1886 (from Sergeant, Signal Corps) "as a recognition of the gallant and meritorious services rendered by him in the Arctic Expedition of 1881-1884."

MULL asks: A soldier serves five years, re-enlists, secures his discharge under G. O. No. 80, 1890, and re-enlists within the limits prescribed by G. O. No. 30, 1894; what pay does he then receive? Answer.—If a private, \$18 (\$1 retained).

A.—The next retirement for age in the Infantry is that of Col. W. H. Penrose, 10th Regt. March 10, 1900. Of course there may be casualties in the mean time, but our prophetic instinct has as yet given no premonition as to what they may be.

A SUBSCRIBER, Cape Town, S. A.—The Comoro Islands or Comoros are a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel between Africa and the northwest coast of Madagascar. Comoro is the largest of the islands. Camono and Lonamencomanques we cannot locate.

H. B. R.—There will be vacancies for West Point in New York Congressional Districts as follows: 1st, 2d, 4th and 10th, in 1897; 7th, 1898; 8th, 11th and 12th, in 1899. If you need information concerning any other district you must specify it. We cannot give the general information as to all the districts vacant in a given year.

ZERO.—The "Army and Navy Journal" published two years ago a list of "Retirees" on account of age in the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, with date of transfer from the Limited to the Unlimited Retired List, compiled from Official Records. Price, 25 cents." We will have some copies left, which we can furnish if you desire.

B. P. says: "I wish to ask if there is any institution in the country in which a man can fit himself for the U. S. Army outside of the one at West Point. I would like to enter the Army, but am too old to get into West Point. I attended Mount Vernon Military Academy of Morgan Park, Ill., for two years, some years ago. Is there not a school of some sort at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.? I have seen it mentioned in the papers." Answer.—Graduation from the Military Academy insures a commission in the Army. This is not the case with any other institution. The school at Fort Leavenworth, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth are intended for the instruction of those already officers of the Army, and no others are admitted. Eighty-three institutions of learning have assigned to them, under an act of Congress, officers of the Army as military instructors, and the names of the three students in each institution standing highest in the military department are published each year in the official "Army Register." There are also numerous schools throughout the country which give instruction in military science. The address of some of the more prominent of these will be found in our advertising columns.



## INSTRUCTION FOR OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As one who has for years held the opinion that one of the chief causes of desertion and unhappiness in the Army has been due to its lack of sufficient drills and constant employment, it is a very refreshing thing to read in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution no less than three different opinions to the same effect. Indeed, it has always been a mystery to many of us where the idea came from that a regular force could be properly trained in these days of progress by a couple of hours of drill or guard duty during the day, exclusive of target practice, and a very occasional march-out during the summer. As Lieut. Miller, in his essay, remarks, the exercise a soldier gets is not sufficient to keep his body in good physical condition. In what business would not the laborers deteriorate if they had so much spare time as our soldiers? It is no wonder that some of our younger officers who have been watching the British maneuvers this summer are reported as saying that "the manual and drills were performed with a snap that is conspicuous by its absence in the United States." Nor can we agree with the "Sun" in criticizing those young men for desiring the United States to send "a few Colonels of high rank approaching promotion to Europe each summer to study the methods by which great masses of troops are maneuvered." It is true that twenty-five years ago Gen. Sheridan found that there was little to be learned professionally in Europe, but times have changed greatly since then. It is also true that our present Generals have seen large bodies of troops handled, but their time of service is short. In twelve years, if my data are correct, they will hardly be an officer in service with any experience whatsoever of the Civil War. Is it not time now to begin to prepare their successors? I have seen or heard the views of a number of our officers who have watched the foreign armies, but I have yet to hear of one who was not almost dispirited when he got back at seeing the difference here and the great reforms needed.

It was a pleasant thing to have the "Journal" put itself on record the other day as believing that the officers of a regiment should be with it, if only for the effect of their presence has on the men in the ranks. At present the system of college details constitutes the greatest drain on the regiments, and from what I have seen and heard Secretary of War Lamont might well revise the list. It was several years ago that a Captain of Infantry reported the school to which he was detailed as having too young pupils to make his services worth while. There is still an officer wasting his time there.

## A CIVILIAN COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR.

## BAT. B, 4th ART., IN CAMP.

Tyringham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1895.

Bat. B, 4th Art., arrived in Tyringham, Mass., Thursday morning, Sept. 12, and filed into the camp ground a few minutes before 1 P. M. The distance between the post, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and the camping ground here was covered in nine days, and the route lay through Southbridge, Hartford, Springfield, Fairfield, Otis, and thence to Tyringham.

The battery was received with open-handed hospitality along the route, and received specially good treatment at Southbridge and Fairfield. The men and horses are in good condition, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the last few days. The march from Otis to Tyringham was a quick one, but the morning was sultry and hazy.

The camp ground is a part of the meadow where Bat. K held most of its drills and belongs to Fenside. It lies on a level stretch near the top of the same hill at the foot of which Dillenback's Battery was in camp for six weeks earlier in the summer. The location is a pleasant one, and commands a splendid view of the northern end of the Tyringham valley, with Lee and South Lee in the distance. It is, perhaps, not so picturesque a place as Willow Glen, where Bat. K was in camp, and it lacks the abundance of water that makes the Glen a desirable camp ground, but it has the advantage of being about a mile and a half nearer the target ground.

As soon as the battery arrived preparations were made for permanent camp. Twenty-nine tents compose the quarters of the command and the officers' quarters consist of four sleeping tents and a mess tent. The command consists of 30 men, 55 horses, 4 guns, 4 caissons and 2 supply wagons. Capt. Edw. Field is in command, with J. C. W. Brooks as 1st Lieutenant, E. M. Blake 2d Lieutenant, and T. B. Lamoreux 3d Lieutenant and Quartermaster. Lieut. Blake reported from detached service and joined the battery at Springfield. He is due for promotion at the next session of Congress, and, in fact, is at present performing the duties of a 1st Lieutenant.

The second day out one of the supply wagons broke down, causing a delay of about an hour. About a mile below the entrance to the camp ground the same wagon came very near having a more serious accident. While coming down a rather steep pitch in a narrow portion of the road, the wheels slipped over the edge of the embankment and nothing but a heavy post of a strong fence prevented the whole thing from rolling down the bank for fully 20 feet. For a few minutes it looked as if the wagon, horses and baggage must go down, but the post luckily was strong enough to hold it, thus preventing what might have been a serious accident. A detachment was sent out to prop it up, and before very long the wagon was safely landed in camp.

The guidon of Bat. B bears a very interesting ornament. Half way up the shaft is a band of silver, inscribed with the names of 25 battles in which Bat. B, 4th Art., U. S. A., was engaged. Among them are Buena Vista, 1847, which heads the list, Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and, last of all, Appomattox Court House in 1865. There is also a list of minor engagements.

This battery is here especially for target practice, and so its stay will be somewhat shorter than Capt. Dillenback's. The firing will be on Bear Mountain, and those bills will once more reverberate to the report of guns. The officers expect to break camp on Monday, Sept. 23, though possibly the start for home will be made on Saturday, Sept. 21.

H. C., Jr.

## OUR TROOPS AT ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS.

The Florida "Times-Union" publishes a long article on the "Soldiers of Uncle Sam," which it commences with this introduction:

"It does seem strange to me that folks will not do all possible to retain the United States troops in this city," remarked a gentleman to the correspondent this morning. "Oh, I don't know. Why?" ventured another citizen. "When one considers the beauty of location and the soft snap they enjoy," interposed another. Then the subject became general. "Why, there's the officers; they get from us citizens all their clothes, what they eat, houses to live in, horses, and, in fact, all a man needs. And a good fat salary for doing nothing," put in another. "Gentlemen, I have not interrupted you," said an attentive listener, "but let me tell you something. I've never served in the Army, yet I have given much time to calculating how the officers and enlisted men live and what the Government pays and provides them with. Now, gentlemen, I'm going to tell you what I have found out." The party fled into Genovar's to smoke and listen.

Then follows a discussion of the pay of officers, the studious character of officers, the enlisted man's pay and provender, and the article concludes as follows:

"What are the 'mothers' of the companies?" was asked. "The 'mothers' are the 1st Sergeants, and in O'Hara's Battery you will find a gallant veteran, Sergt. Michael Hayes, who attends to the men, not as a nurse, but as a mother who takes pride in the behavior of her children. The same is 1st Sergt. Edward Grant, of Platt's Battery. These men know the men by name in the dark, know their habits, hear their talks from the company lawyer to the grape-vine sensationist. Their duty Sergeants and the Corporals also understand the 1st Sergeants and the men of their squads. To these men are the commanders ready to teach what they don't know and correct them for doing things not in discipline when they know better.

"They are always alive to the fact that 'all inferiors are required to obey strictly, and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.' That military justice is to be exercised with firmness but with kindness and justice to inferiors."

The officers are Col. Bainbridge, his Adjutant, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Mencher, who is the executive officer. The Quartermaster and Commissary, 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, is responsible for all regimental and post property. The Sergeant Major, Frederick Semple, the Adjutant's right-hand man, as is also the Quartermaster Sergeant, Edward McLarney, to the Quartermaster. The Commissary Sergeant, Malachy Foley, has charge of the commissary, and each are selected for superiority of knowledge in their respective callings, as they must be men thoroughly informed.

"The organization of a band is an important adjunct to a regiment and comes directly under the Adjutant's supervision, who looks to the chief musician, who receives the highest pay of any man in the Army not a commissioned officer. Richard Reimnitz fills this important office. He is assisted by principal Musicians Otto, Arndt and Max Riese, who marshal the band the same as does the 1st Sergeant in a battery. The hours for training the musicians are frequent, and the delights given garrison and a civilian community are most valuable. The pay of the musicians varies according to their ability."

"1st Lieut. (Bvt. Capt.) Charles W. Hobbs, 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson and 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern are the battery officers present."

"Surg. Daniel G. Caldwell is the chief medical officer, who has one of the best-equipped hospitals in the Army. His hospital steward is Daniel P. Miller, who has subordinate to him an efficient corps of men in training for stewardships. Sergt. George Anderson, an ancient veteran, and who took the field at first as an officer of Indiana volunteers and followed it up in the regular Army, is charged with the cleanliness of the garrison grounds, in which he is aided by every man in the command."

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The military court at present engaged in sifting the charges entered against Lieut. W. H. Cowles, ex-post Quartermaster 16th Inf., for alleged neglect of duty is still in session here. The published evidence thus far given seems to bear out the predominant belief in the innocence of Lieut. Cowles that prevails here. The principal witness for the prosecution, a self-confessed criminal, who violated all Masonic ties in perjuring himself while testifying against a brother Mason, has disappeared very mysteriously. The aspect of this case has considerably changed since the sentence of ex-Sergt. Granlee, Q. M. Department, was announced. The accepted version of the case as it now stands can justly be stated as the plot a confessed criminal concocted to cover his own malfeasance. The coal combine employing the above-mentioned individual had a quarterly inspection of its records of moneys expended. An item was discovered entered therein which revealed the alleged expenditure of nearly \$3,000 received from the United States for coal supposed to have been delivered at Fort Douglas. The bookkeeper, when questioned concerning this entry, informed the coal magnates that in the capacity of cashier he had paid a fraction of this money to Sergt. Granlee and another enlisted man, and had pocketed the remainder himself. This division of spoils was made, he stated, because the amount of coal representing this sum of money had never been delivered at the fort, and consequently was a little "side issue" so far as the coal contractors and the United States were concerned. The belief in Salt Lake City now credits this employee of the coal combine with stealing from his employers the entire sum of money alleged to have been divided with Granlee and others and of keeping the amount himself, dividing with no person, as he claims he did. When discovered, he concocted the plausible story of collusion with these enlisted men at Fort Douglas. His actions subsequent to the Granlee court martial seem to confirm this conclusion and cannot fail to have a favorable effect on the case now under consideration.

Capt. W. C. McFarland left Fort Douglas for Philadelphia on Friday, Sept. 6. He visits his mother at the latter place, where she is now suffering from a severe illness. Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, recently relieved as professor of military science at the University of Texas, was assigned to Co. E upon his return to Fort Douglas. It cannot be said that another officer in the 16th Inf. is better regarded by officers and men than Lieut. B. B. Buck. His absence has decreased none of his popularity. The reservoir at present in process of construction here may be completed before the 16th gets that long-looked-for change of station. Every company in the regiment has completed 10 days "pick-and-shovel exercise" on the stubborn ground and there remains considerable hard work to be done yet. The old cry of "Soldier, will you work?" has no significance when applied to the 16th. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle may have rusted on, but our picks and shovels, never! Capt. Morrison, commanding Co. D, is at present encamped about a mile and a half east of the post in the Wasatch Range, directing the work of his company in the new water works. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer arrived at Fort Douglas from Soda Springs, Idaho, during the week. The failing health of Mrs. Palmer made a temporary change of climate necessary and the vacation of a month proved beneficial.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

It is rumored that it was discovered during the recent attempt at a trial of the battleship Texas last week, that the heat in the fire room was almost unbearable, the difficulty being imperfect ventilation, similar to that on the Raleigh and Amphitrite. The official trial will be deferred until cool weather. The Richmond Locomotive Works have 35 picked men on board to fire the boilers and run the engines in order to earn the premium for an excess of 9,000 horse-power. On the recent trial a slight breakage was made, which required the ship to return to the Roads, the necessary repairs being done by the mechanics on board.

Adml. Bruce, with a number of vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, is expected to arrive in Hampton Roads during this week, when the post will be enlivened as it always is by the presence of war vessels, with their officers and sailors.

The artesian well is slowly but surely getting down to where water may be expected, and it is hoped that by the end of another month the prospects for a better water supply at the post will be much better than now. Mr. Joseph G. Fulton, wagon and forage master in the Q. M. Department of the post, is away attending the annual encampment of the G. A. R. and the ceremonies attending the opening of the Chickamauga National Park. Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Adj. Gen. of Virginia, and Lieut. J. T. Knight, 3d Cav., on duty with the National Guard at Richmond, spent Sunday at the post. Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., was on a short visit last week from Washington Barracks. The Artillery School Baseball Club won a game yesterday from the Fox Hill team at the Soldiers' Home; score, 23 to 11. The team has been somewhat weakened lately by the absence of Lieut. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., and Pvt. Shults, Bat. B, 4th Art. Lieut. Krayenbuhl will play with the team again in a short time, but Shults is on the usual three months' furlough, and at its expiration will take his discharge, and take a position on the Hampton & Old Point Electric Railroad, and will then play both football and baseball with the Hampton people. O'Connell will play a game to-morrow with the sailors from the Texas.

Everything at the post is in a quiet condition, the usual drill, parade and recitations being the only duty now being performed. The engineer department is at work preparing the new works for the new disappearing carriages. This necessitated the cutting away of some of the concrete later put in position. The site for the mortar battery, just in front of the cemetery, is being prepared for this much-needed fortification, and it will not be much longer before this, as well as the new redoubts, will be ready for drill, instruction and practice.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Col. Charles M. Terrill, Paymr., paid the troops at the post last week. This is his last official visit, for the new law of paying the troops through the company commanders goes into effect the 1st of the month, which does away with the monthly trips from post to post of the Paymasters. Fort Hancock, Tex., has been ordered abandoned. It is now garrisoned by a troop of the gallant 7th Cav., who will hail the change with delight, as it is very desolate and isolated. Dr. Francis Winter, stationed at Hancock, has been ordered to Fort Grant, Ariz., to report for duty at that post.

Dr. Charles E. B. Flagg, who is now on duty at Angel Island, Cal., relieves Dr. Winter at Fort Hancock until the order of abandoning the post is carried out.

It is rumored in El Paso that Lieut. Thomas Corcoran, 7th Cav., will ere long lead to the altar one of El Paso's society belles.

Col. Henry W. Lawton, Insp. Gen. Department, with headquarters at Denver, arrived at the post this week and has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Parker.

The work of inspecting the troops has been very thorough and efficient. Thursday the command passed in field service, marching to East El Paso, a distance of about five miles, and returning to the post late in the afternoon. Drills, parades and inspection have been the order of the week. Col. Lawton leaves to-day for San Antonio, Tex.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The following officers are on duty at Fort Leavenworth. We arrange them in the order in which they appear in the directory, giving their local addresses:

Post—Chaplain G. Robinson, post Chaplain; Capt. J. A. Irons, H. S. Foster, 20th Inf.; W. Baird, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Webber, Capt. H. B. Moon, J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; W. H. Carter, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Col. L. Wheaton, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept.; Maj. W. A. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Kerr, W. Stanton, 6th Cav.; J. C. Dent, A. Reynolds, F. D. Sharp, J. F. Huston, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 2d Lieut. R. L. Howe, 6th Cav.; Capt. J. S. Rodgers, 1st Lieut. R. C. Hill, R. Alvord, Adj. J. F. Morrison, R. Q. M., 20th Inf.; G. L. Sands, 2d Lieut. H. P. Howard, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. R. Day, W. P. Burnham, 2d Lieut. C. C. Smith, W. Chase, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Wilson, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. G. C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Moody, 2d Lieut. U. G. Worriow, W. H. Chapman, A. D. Niekern, 20th Inf.; W. F. Lippitt, Jr., Med. Dept.; George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf.

School—Capt. F. G. Hodgson, Q. M. Dept.; W. D. Beach, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Carl Reichman, 9th Inf.; Col. H. A. Hawkins, Capt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. S. A. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Penrose, 11th Inf.; Maj. J. T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; C. De Witt, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. N. P. Philster, 1st Inf.; A. L. Mills, 1st Cav.; A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav.; Capt. E. Swift, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. N. Andrews, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf.; G. D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; J. J. Price, F. E. Marquart, 24th Inf.; G. H. B. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; J. P. Finley, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. Frazier, 19th Inf.; G. P. White, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Slavens, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Muir, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav.; J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; E. Hubert, 8th Inf.; J. M. Stotsenberg, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; W. M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; J. F. Madden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th Inf.

## FORT RILEY, KAN.

Mrs. Terrill and daughter, Miss Marion, left on Sept. 16 for Denver, where the latter will attend school at Wolfe Hall. Mrs. Terrill will return after a few weeks' visit in Denver and vicinity. Lieut. Suplee, 2d Cav., has returned from a short visit in Kansas City. The first entertainment by the Fort Riley Minstrel and Comedy Co. was given in the mess hall on Sept. 12. A varied programme was presented, beginning with the minstrel performance proper. The funds taken in will be for the benefit of the Keeley League.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman, 1st Cav., left on Sept. 10 after a pleasant visit to the latter's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, 1st Cav. Miss Gertrude Wallace, of Evanston, Ill., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Harrison, as is also Miss Helen West, of New York. A baseball game between the artillery and 2d Cav. takes place Sept. 14, resulting in a victory for the latter, to the score of 15 to 15.

The weather during the week from Sept. 7 to 14 has been the warmest of the season. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day the mercury ran up to from 90° to 98°. The nights, however, have been cool.

About 15 children of the garrison started to school at Junction City on Monday, Sept. 16. Of this number six or eight went into the high school and the remainder into the grammar grades. The picnic wagon takes them in and brings them home.

## FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

A brilliant german was given at Assiniboine on Sept. 5 under direction of Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav., Adj. G. who showed great skill in the management. Many of the figures were wholly original with him and novel. The regimental service of the 10th Cav. cannot be surpassed in the Army, so the supper table was superb. The repast was in keeping. The following visitors were present: Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Insp. Gen.; Lieut. W. T. Wilder, 25th Inf., Fort Buford; also Lieut. L. J. Fleming, post Adj. of Fort Buford. The young lady visitors were the Misses Marmaduke, of Sweet Springs, Mo. The favors were in the greatest profusion. For the ladies there were cross snubers, silver studs, fans, butterflies, spiders, tin dishes, bell bracelets, bonbons, Chinese images, Japanese dolls, slipper pincushions, brass buttons. For the gentlemen there were violets, pipes, ash trays, bonbons, China baskets, paper snakes, peacock feathers, flags, silver pins and silver pen-wipes, and the list may not be complete. The bean and bell prizes were borne away by Lieut. J. B. McDonald and Mrs. Charles H. Grierson, respectively.

## WILLETS POINT, L. I.

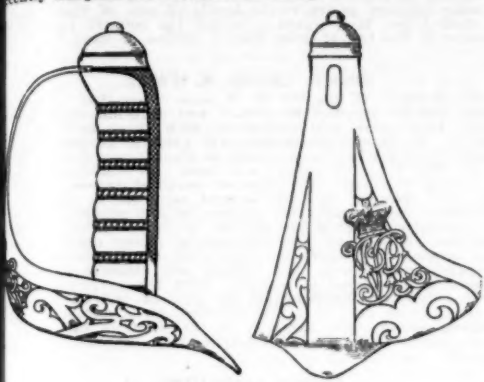
Pvt. John Cleary, Co. A, U. S. Engrs., is to be tried for raging around the post with a loaded Krag-Jorgensen rifle and trying to shoot Sergt. Newman. Cleary had a political argument with the Sergeant. The private became excited and attempted to strike the Sergeant, but was prevented from doing so by several other soldiers. He then swore he would shoot Newman. He rushed to the 1st Sergeant's office and took six loaded cartridges from the locker in which they were kept. Then, gun in hand, he started to find Newman. He was stopped by two soldiers, and the rifle was taken from him. He was then locked up in the guardhouse. He is believed to have been crazed with drink.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

The band of the 3d U. S. Cav., from Jefferson Barracks, received many compliments during its recent visit to Boston with Asencor Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar of St. Louis. The Boston "Globe" said: "One of the principal features of the division was the 3d U. S. Cav. Band from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. These regulars marched with an ease and precision that caught every eye along the route, while the sweetness and novelty of their quickstep pleased the ear already tired with a surfeit of Sousa music." The Boston "Post" says: "It won more applause than any other of the 132 bands in the march." The Chicago "Tribune" describes it as "the best band of the division, if not of the whole parade," and the Boston "Standard" says it "created much favorable comment."



We take from our London contemporary "Arms and Explosives" these illustrations of the hilt of the sword recently adopted for the British Army.



## CONNECTICUT

The team to represent the 1st Regt. at the brigade rifle tournament at Niantic Sept. 23 has been decided upon as follows: Maj. John Hickey, South Manchester; Capt. Henry B. Redfield, Adj't., of Hartford; Capt. George B. Newton, Co. F, of Hartford; Capt. Charles L. Bissell, Co. G, South Manchester; Lieut. Theodore A. Stanley, Co. I, of New Britain; Lieut. J. P. Cheney, Co. G, of South Manchester; Lieut. George W. Ripley, Co. F, of Hartford; Battn. Serg't. Maj. J. D. Milne, of Rockville; Serg't. Frank H. Smith, Co. F, of Hartford; Musician Eugene I. Parnelle, Co. I, of New Britain; Pvt. Charles E. Johnson, Co. I, of New Britain; Pvt. J. H. Thompson, Co. H, of Hartford. Substitutes, Lieut. Col. A. L. Thompson, of New Britain; Pvt. Henry N. Kent, Co. E, of New Britain.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

In connection with the annual drill of the 1st Regt. Massachusetts V. M. to be held at Fall River Monday, Sept. 23, Col. Matthews directs among other things that companies report in fatigue uniform, campaign hats and leggings (white for ceremonies), but no canteens, haversacks or mess kits will be worn. Overcoat will be taken and worn in a color roll by the enlisted men. All officers will wear a belt and revolver, and arrange to carry overcoat. Cars will be designated by company letter, headquarters will be at car at head of train, companies will enter from rear of column of files and march from front by same formation; companies will be met from front by station guards at Fall River and will not permit the passing to and fro of enlisted men unless on detail duty. The ammunition furnished by the State will be in charge of Lieut. John B. Paine, Insp. of Rifle Practice. All ammunition will be distributed en route, previous to arrival at Fall River, under the personal supervision of company commanders, who will make a careful examination of it, that no improper use will be made of it, and will prohibit the firing of same except by orders of the company commander. Captains, previous to leaving the armory, will thoroughly inspect the rifles and personal appearance of the men of their companies. The city of Fall River has voted \$800 toward feeding the regiment.

**OHIO.**

An officer who served his country during those trying days of the sixties and who was for many years a member of the Ohio N. G. writes concerning the recent camp of the 2d Regt., as follows:

"As an eyewitness of field wk during the service and Camp Gibson I must congratulate them, for they certainly did themselves credit, officers and men alike, hard at work all day. Drills and ceremonies were well performed and discipline far above the average. The regiment is fast becoming one for service, and at this camp of instruction great and profitable advance was made. Too much cannot be said of the drills and discipline'. In the Journal of the Military Service Institution on Comment and Criticism (discipline), Maj. Maude, an English officer whose reputation is well known, has expressed exactly my own ideas as well as many of our best disciplinarians.

"The object of the new drill is not merely to improve the execution of certain formal movements on parade

under favorable conditions, but to give them true discipline, i. e., the spirit to face heavy losses without flinching, which constitutes the superiority of a body of soldiers over an armed rabble.'

"In our companies, I am pleased to say, were eager to be at their best, grasping continually for more and better knowledge, every man trying to be that ideal soldier—every inch a soldier is what the rank and file can say they are. The band and drum corps surely are a credit to this fine regiment. The hospital corps is in perfect working order, but the most interesting and pleasing is the latest addition to the regiment, the signal corps, of which the regiment, like its Colonel, is justly proud. Capt. Colwell, detailed signal officer, and his corps of 10 practical operators, are equipped fully with all the latest in telegraph, flags, flash lanterns, telegraphs and telephones and miles of wire are responsible for the high standing of this department. A twinkling day-star every day caught the eyes of the Tiffin people. For hours each day during camp the shifting meteor caught their eyes as it came and went, and they would say, What is it? Now you see it and now you don't was the cry. Presto, vuto, change, were the words of the untiring reporters, but, alas, it was soon learned that a helograph in the hands of experts of the 2d Regt. Signal Corps was the cause. For the helograph was set up on the hill-tops adjacent. This way of carrying dispatches over miles of territory without poles or wire, but with the use of the Morse code of dots and dashes, and as easily interpreted as the click of the telegraph, was the work of the 2d's untiring signal corps.

"Army or National Guardsmen who visit the regimental headquarters on Sept. 23 and 24, to see a test of marksmanship and the beautiful trophies and fine badges to be competed for by a team of five from each company, also individual prizes, at 200, 300 and 500 yards, will see the regiment does not cease work after camp, but a lively competition between crack shots, about 100 in number, 10 shots each at each distance. Fifteen prizes are given by the regiment, one fine flag, known as the M. C. Lilley prize, by the M. C. Lilley company, and 14 others, but for the best scores of company teams, fine gold badges by Maj. and Surg. Bain to individual scoring most bull's-eyes at all distances, marksmen and sharpshooter's badges by the Adjutant General of Ohio to those making 18 and 20 respectively out of a possible 25 at 200 and 300 yards."

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

The Pittsburgh "Times" says: "In the last issue of the 'Army and Navy Journal' there appears an article on the National Guard of Pennsylvania, signed 'A Casual Observer.' It was written with reference to the recent encampment of the 2d Brigade at Glencalrn, and it may be said that it is from the pen of Maj. J. W. MacMurray, U. S. A., a veteran whose 30 years of service include the four years of civil war. Maj. MacMurray was at Glencalrn during the entire encampment, and officers of the National Guard who have read his article agree in pronouncing it a most thoughtful and just review of the situation as the Glencalrn encampment presented it to competent observers. Coming as it does from one whose long service and military experience make him a most competent judge, his criticisms, where adverse, are worthy of careful consideration, and his generous commendation especially gratifying. It will be observed that, in many respects, the defects and errors he points out are in line with those treated upon in a recent communication printed in the 'Times' with relation to the Glencalrn encampment. To remedy these should be the aim of those upon whom the duty of bringing the Guard up to the highest possible standard of excellence properly devolves. They are not vital defects, and where officers and men are so thoroughly permeated with the desire to make the National Guard of Pennsylvania an organization in every respect without peer in the country, they will, with proper effort, speedily disappear. For this end Maj. MacMurray's unstinted praise of the Guard as a whole should be a strong incentive."

The following figures show the percentages earned by the different organizations in the 2d Brigade, as given in the report of Insp. Gen. Morrell:

Bat. B.—Attendance, 100; general appearance, 90; school of the troop, 96; extended order, 96; guard duty, 80; discipline, 100; condition of arms, 94; condition of equipments, 90; condition of clothing, 95; books and papers, 85.

75; collection of clothing, 74; books and papers, 70.  
 76; Regt.—Attendance, 99,80; general appearance, 84,2;  
 discipline of battalion, 92,5; extended order, 85; guard duty, 59;  
 discipline, 95; condition of arms, 94; condition of equip-  
 ments, 93; condition of clothing, 95; books and papers, 87,5.  
 101st, Regt.—Attendance, 100; general appearance, 93;  
 school of battalion, 75; extended order, 80; guard duty, 37;  
 discipline, 97; condition of arms, 90; condition of equip-  
 ments, 91,5; condition of clothing, 94.

ments, 91.5; condition of clothing, 91; books and papers, 92.5.  
14th Regt.—Attendance, 98.20; general appearance, 97;  
school of battalion, 80; extended order, 82.5; guard duty,  
77.5; discipline, 97; condition of arms, 90; condition of  
equipment, 93.5; condition of clothing, 93; books and papers,  
90.5.  
15th Regt.—Attendance, 98.58; general appearance, 98;  
school of battalion, 80; extended order, 82.5; guard duty,  
77.5; discipline, 97; condition of arms, 96.5; condition of  
equipment, 93.5; condition of clothing, 94; books and  
papers, 84.

16th Regt.—Attendance, 98.51; general appearance, 91; school of battalion, 82.5; extended order, 77.5; guard duty, 80; discipline, 94; condition of arms, 92; condition of equipments, 90.5; condition of clothing, 89.5; books and papers,

18th Regt.—Attendance, 98.77; general appearance, 97.5; school of battalion, 80; extended order, 80; guard duty, 76; discipline, 93.5; condition of arms, 80.75; condition of equipments, 92; condition of clothing, 93; books and papers, 92.5.

**GEORGIA.**

An incident has just occurred in Atlanta which is of much importance to the volunteers and cannot fail to be of interest to the National Guard of other States. The volunteers refused to parade for the opening of the Cotton States and Industrial Exposition if the Gate City Guard, formerly a military company but which two years ago refused to re-enlist and has been attempting to establish itself as an independent company, was allowed to take part in the exercises. In their stand the volunteers were upheld by Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., U. S. A., who is marshal of the day. Consequently the guard withdrew, and the parade will be composed entirely of regulars and volunteers.

In 1893 the Gate City Guard decided to leave the service of the State; accordingly, in September of that year they suffered their enlistment to fall due, and immediately thereafter disbanded. The Governor, then William J. Northern, and all State property in their possession turned over to the authorities. The company, owning their own armory, still held together and declared their intention of becoming an independent company, claiming that their charter, granted in 1850, allowed them to exist independent of the State government—a claim in which they must have had little faith, judging by their subsequent acts. An organization was perfected, officers elected, uniforms and arms procured, and when the Legislature convened in October, 1894, they attempted to introduce a bill legalizing their existence as an independent company, and controlling their arms, but this was turned down by the Military Committee and never reached the House. On Dec. 3 the company asked permission of the present Governor, William Y. Atkinson, to parade on the occasion of the funeral exercises of ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, which permission was refused; but nevertheless the company paraded as an armed organization.

When the Military Advisory Board met on April 2, 1885, they officially called the attention of the Governor to the illegal existence and conduct of the Gate City Guard and to the law bearing on the subject, and suggested that the law be enforced. No action was taken, and the Guard paraded again on April 29, Memorial Day, the exercises being postponed on the 26th account of inclement weather. The following day the volunteers of the John S. Candlish command, which of course feels the effect of the conduct of the Guard more than the other State troops, being stationed in Atlanta and coming in direct contact with them, paraded on both of these occasions, but with the express understanding that they be placed in different divisions and in front of the Guard. A friendly proposition was then made to the Guard from the volunteers to have the matter settled in court, but the proposition was refused. Col. Candlish finally feeling that the issue would have to be forced, when asked to parade his regiment on the occasion of the convalee of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias in Atlanta, in June, 1885, refused to parade the regiment if the Gate City Guard was invited to participate. The Guard was not invited and the regiment paraded. When the matter of a parade for opening the Cotton States and Industrial Exposition came up the volunteers were asked to parade with the regiment in the State park. They refused to do so if the Gate City Guard was in line. The exposition tried in various ways to effect a compromise, but the volunteers stood firm. It then became a question of a parade of the Gate City Guard only, or that that organization be left out altogether. The exposition management chose the latter, and on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the Gate City Guard withdrew in the interest of harmony. This settles the matter temporarily, but it should be permanently settled by the Governor and at once. The officers of the volunteers say, and very truly that while an organization composed of young men from whom the State should draw recruits, which wears uniforms glittering with gold lace and braid, which is responsible to no authority, liable for no duty and subject to no discipline, is allowed to exist as a military company, they cannot maintain a State service in which the officers and men wear a uniform whose simplicity is its glory, and who must do any and every duty and to its duty, the hardships incidental to active duty and to lose time from their business, and one which is founded upon discipline.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The U. S. S. Minnesota, which has been used for some years as a receiving ship at New York and which is at present laid up at the navy yard at that place, is to be turned over to the State of Massachusetts for the use of the Naval Militia. Official action in the matter, however, will be delayed until the return to Washington of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who is directly in charge of all Naval Militia matters. She will prove a most desirable vessel for the Naval Militia, and she is one of the largest vessels of the old Navy.

Concerning this matter, our Boston correspondent writes: "It seems more than probable now that the Minne-  
writes: "It seems more than probable now that the Minne-  
sota will be sent here for our use, and everybody connected  
with the brigade is smiling. The assignment of this ship

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**



supplies a want felt for a long time of having quarters larger than those at present occupied, and somewhere on the water from which boat expeditions can be made from time to time." From the beginning the lack of suitable elementary text-books that treat of the various duties required of petty officers of different ratings has been a drawback which all our commanding officers have recognized. The widely different subjects necessarily touched upon and the many customs of the service which are to be found only upon a man-of-war, made the proper instruction of petty officers not only extremely difficult, but obviously incomplete and generally unsatisfactory. This general lack of requisite knowledge on the part of the petty officers rendered them of little service as instructors of the seamen under their charge. The officers of the brigade have prepared and have printed in pamphlet form a list of questions upon subjects which relate to the duties of coxswains, quartermasters, gunners' mates and boatswains' mates. The questions upon which coxswains are liable to be examined relate to boats, marlinpike seamanship, steering, compass, sword, infantry, artillery and questions of general information; in all, some 200. In addition to the above quartermasters will be examined regarding signals, steering, the lead, the log and general duties of the rating, some 90 questions. Gunners' mates must be able to answer some 60 questions about the ordnance, and boatswains' mates about 20 questions relative to the duties required of them. All officers and petty officers have been furnished copies of the above questions, and meetings are held every Friday evening at the armory, where the officers answer questions and impart general information. The progress made has been very satisfactory, the results being shown by the increased confidence of the petty officers, as well as the increased respect which they receive from the seamen.

Col. J. L. Carter, Massachusetts V. M., in a report on the four of duty of the Naval Militia, praises the zeal and fortitude displayed by both officers and men. The lack of definite object in the scheme of instruction and exercises is criticised. Col. Carter describes as just the complaint of apathy on the part of the Navy Department, as exhibited, first, in the non-arrival of the Cincinnati, and second, in the too short stay of the Raleigh. He thinks the latter should have been docked in Boston, thus giving the Militia additional time to drill on board of her. Praise is bestowed on the target practice with the Raleigh's guns, upon the orderly, sailorlike and obedient behavior of the men, and upon the boat practice, wherein he observes good progress in the cultivation of the man-of-war stroke. The plan of sending a detachment down the harbor each night, to camp out, is also commended, as being directly in line with possible practice in harbor defense. Col. Carter thinks more time could with benefit have been given to this, even at the expense of certain reviews. He does not approve the extent to which boat practice, athletics and reviews and parades were indulged in. The members of the staff, Adj. Dodd, Engr. Fry, Paymr. Tuckerman, Surg. Allen, Lieut. Sweet, Cutts and Hayes, are complimented for efficiency. Col. Carter criticises, first, the sword manual of the officers. Many of them carry their swords at the hip, with the elbow greatly bent, instead of at the thigh, with arm extended and hanging naturally. Many, too, in giving the sword salute, drop the point to the rear, describing a circle, and then bringing it up in front. It is recommended that the staff officers wear on their collars the distinctive insignia of their corps, instead of the anchor characteristic of the line. The blue uniforms of the men are emphatically condemned as unsuitable and inappropriate. The band is branded as woefully incompetent for the purpose for which it is intended, and it is recommended that it be removed from the organization unless marked improvement is shown. In conclusion, Col. Carter strongly recommends the permanent assignment to the naval brigade of a vessel, without which they cannot obtain certain forms of much-needed instruction. Such a vessel should have ample boats for the use of the command. The monitor Passaic, now at its disposal, is described as unsuitable. In conclusion, Col. Carter pays compliments to Capt. Weeks and Comdr. Garrett for their untiring attention to duty.

#### INTER-STATE COMPANY RIFLE MATCH.

An inter-company rifle match between teams of 10 men each from the 28th and 44th Separate Cos. of New York was shot on Sept. 12 at the range at Deerfield. The winners shot over were 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, five shots per man at each. The positions were standing at 200, kneeling at 300 and prone at the remaining ranges. The 31st Separate Co., which has heretofore competed in the match,

declined to send in a team this year. After some very close shooting the contest was won by the 44th Co. by 19 points. The scores of the competing teams are as follows:

#### 44TH SEPARATE CO.

	200	300	500	600	Agg.
yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.		
Capt. Goodier .....	20	20	17	17	73
Lieut. Dye .....	19	20	21	20	81
Lieut. Kincaid .....	17	20	21	21	79
Lieut. Wood .....	20	20	18	19	77
Sergt. Pickard .....	12	16	19	19	66
Sergt. Jones .....	21	20	15	15	71
Sergt. Clark .....	19	14	22	22	77
Sergt. Goodale .....	21	14	23	16	74
Corp. Hazard .....	13	15	19	12	59
Corp. Carr .....	17	18	17	14	66
	179	177	192	175	723

#### 28TH SEPARATE CO.

	200	300	500	600	Agg.
yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.		
Lieut. Salladin .....	15	21	19	11	66
Sergt. Matthews .....	19	19	21	20	79
Corp. Lewis .....	20	21	20	20	81
Pvt. Burr .....	17	19	21	14	71
Pvt. A. S. Hammer .....	18	19	22	10	69
Pvt. Kent .....	19	17	19	22	77
Pvt. Milligan .....	14	18	21	16	69
Pvt. Molloy .....	14	14	14	18	61
Pvt. Salladin .....	15	22	11	16	64
	169	187	181	166	704

#### VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

In a letter addressed to Gen. Theo. S. Peck, Adj. Gen. of Vermont, and an old soldier, Capt. George L. Kilmer, of New York, who himself saw service 25 years ago, says: "I can say, without favor, that the National Guard of Vermont which mustered at Fairlee is fully up to the modern ideal. There are crack regiments and companies and batteries, of course, in various States that have about reached perfection in drill and equipment, but the significant fact about the muster at Fairlee is that it shows that the whole State is up to the ideal standard, or very close to it. Your entire State is interested in the work and is fully represented both as to town and country. Hence, every community has its nucleus of efficient organization and shares in the esprit de corps animating the guard as a unit. You had marshaled your Guard, not, it is true, to fight, but to show that you had prepared your men to fight if need be. Your display of personnel, material and efficiency was a success. I saw the men face to face, examined closely their streets and quarters and the arrangements of their own selection for conserving and promoting bodily health and vigor. Everything I saw to be up to date from a sanitary and hygienic point of view. Afterward I witnessed the practical result in the sham battle and review. There were alertness, activity, proper plan and a spirit of zealous emulation without undue rivalry. I could not have selected, at times, the regulars from the mass, had it not been for certain marks known beforehand. During the advance of the infantry line of battle in the fight, the spectacle was as natural as in real war with seasoned troops, and in the firing it was difficult to believe that the men were not using magazine guns, so rapid and savage was the work."

The Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is quoted as saying that as a military spectacle the camp, the exercises and all were complete, and more than that, the muster was a fusion of the elements which we classify as State and national, but which were not separate and distinct that day. He was surprised and gratified to see American soldiery, accidentally marshaled under State and national banners, uniting and fraternizing in one organism, moved by one principle, and that principle the good of the body politic. In conclusion, Capt. Kilmer says: "With scarcely an exception, the regular officers whom I knew in the war, and whom I have met since, have been gentlemen of substantial worth as well as of polite and engaging manners, and I am glad that the opportunity was given me to add to the list Maj. Morris and Capt. Tuthery and Hardie. You were fortunate in having them present in an active capacity. Capt. Stone, I think I did not meet personally, but

from the work of his company I gained the impression that like others he is the right man in the right place. Col. Mills was a visitor and looker-on like myself, but I wish to include him with the others, and say that the idea of broaching in certain circles that there is grave danger of placing military power in the hands of men of that stamp is rank folly. Well would it be for the country could also muster at the tap of drum half a million of them."

#### 9th N.Y.—COLONEL W. SEWARD.

Col. Seward, of the 9th N. Y., announces that company drills will be resumed on Oct. 1 and continue until April next. Instruction will commence with the school of the soldier. Battalion commanders will exercise general supervision over drills of companies in their respective battalions. The hospital corps will meet for instruction on Thursday evenings. "A sense of personal responsibility," says Col. Seward, "of the several members is absolutely necessary to guarantee the success of any organization; it is especially essential as applied to the members of the National Guard, and the commanding officer expects that the evenings set apart for drill shall be considered as standing engagement, and nothing but sickness or death should be permitted to interfere with the performance of duty voluntarily assumed on the date of enlistment. Absentees from drill must be reduced to a minimum the coming season." 1st Lieut. S. S. O'Connor, of Co. A, has been unanimously elected Captain, vice Barthelme, resigned.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Squadron A of New York, Maj. Roe, begins its drill in its new armory on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Co. C, 7th N. Y., will hold an election for 2d Lieutenant, vice McDougal, resigned, on Oct. 4.

An election for Captain will be held in Co. I, 71st N. Y., on Sept. 24, the candidate being Lieut. Beton, of Co. D.

The 22d N. Y., upon the recommendation of Surg. Beach have purchased a regular Army medical chest and also two of the latest model littera used by the Army.

The dance of Co. E, 22d N. Y., will be held on the evening of Oct. 16 instead of on the date heretofore announced. Co. A will hold a smoker at the armory on Sept. 23.

Members of the New York Guard who are entitled to the State long-service medal should see that their applications are put in at once, as the Board of Award meets on Sept. 24.

The "American Guard Gazette" of the 71st N. Y. for the issue of September makes its appearance in a handsome new cover, on which is a reproduction of a photo taken at the State camp of a group of members of the regiment rallying around the colors. The editorship of the "Gazette" is being ably conducted by Lieut. A. C. Clayton, of Co. F.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of New York took place at the armory of the 2d Bat. Sept. 11. Capt. E. M. Hoffman, 30th Separate Co., presided, the others present being Maj. H. C. Stackpole, 10th Batt., Capt. W. Wilson, 34th Separate Co., Capt. W. H. Stillman, 1st Separate Co., and Capt. David Wilson, 2d Bat. Several matters, including a revision of the constitution and by-laws, were discussed, and it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Albany, Jan. 15, 1896.

Company drills in the 22d Regt. have been ordered to commence on Monday, Oct. 14. The first four drills are to include instruction by squads, sections, platoon, the manual of arms and in the loadings and firings. Upon conclusion of the first four drills, drills in the school of the company are to be followed until further orders. On all legal holidays and from Dec. 23, 1895, until Jan. 3, 1896, drills will be suspended. Battalion commanders are directed to inspect their respective battalions monthly, and require strict compliance with the orders relating to drills.

Advices from Providence, R. I., announce a scandal in the 2d Regt. of Rhode Island, which is essentially an Irish organization, and it is said to be practically a repetition of the affair which led a year ago to the dishonorable discharge of Capt. Bernard E. Hackett, who was in command of Co. E. Capt. Thomas F. Leahy is in command of Co. C. Col. James E. Moran, who pushed the Hackett scandal, will, it is said, endeavor to prove that at the last annual encampment of the brigade, Capt. Leahy carried on his roll and certified to the correctness of his pay roll the name of a member of his company who did not do any

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Oct. 16.—Adjutant General's match at Creedmoor, N. Y. Oct. 16.—Sociable of Co. E, 22d N. Y., at armory. Oct. 17.—Governor's match at Creedmoor, N. Y. Nov. 15.—Joint athletic games Co. B, 12th N. Y., and Xavier A. A. at armory. Jan. 15, 1896.—Annual convention National Guard Association of New York in Albany.

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"And when o'er Chickamauga's field,  
His flashing periods fly,  
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That voice not made to die,  
A hundred thousand throats will yell,  
A hundred thousand men  
Will want to bet their last cent that  
The battle's on again!"

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### MARRIED.

COX—PAUL.—At Kittery, Maine, Sept. 5, 1895, Mr. R. E. Cox, son of J. E. Cox, carpenter U. S. N., to Miss Mianio E. Paul.

HANDLER—FLETCHER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895, Mr. William Handler to Miss Bertha N. Fletcher, daughter of Joseph B. Fletcher, carpenter U. S. N.

STOGSDALL—BLOSSOM.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, Lieut. Ralph B. Stogsdall, 4th U. S. Inf., to Miss Nellie Bloss-wife of Daniel Wiegand, U. S. A., retired, aged 64 years.

WOODRUFF—MILLS.—At Madison, N. J., Lieut. Col. W. C. Woodruff, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Elizabeth Wilder Mills.

### DIED.

CLARKE.—At Fort Reno, O. T., Sept. 10, 1895, Sudie Robertson Clarke, wife of Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Adj. 10th Inf.

JANEWAY.—At Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1895, the Rev. Thomas Lelper Janeway, D. D., LL. D., aged 91 years.

WIEGAND.—At College Point, L. I., Sept. 12, 1895, Jane, U. S. A., retired, aged 64 years.

SIMPSON.—At Fort Adams, R. I., Sept. 18, 1895, Laura Lee, beloved wife of Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art. PREVOST.—Sept. 14, at Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., aged 85 years, Theodore Louis Prevost, son of Maj. Augustine Prevost and grandson of Maj. Gen. Augustine Prevost, both of the British Army.

WOODHULL.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 9, 1895, Mrs. Ellen F. Woodhull, widow of Comdr. Maxwell Woodhull, U. S. N., and sister of the late Rear Adml. Charles H. Poor, U. S. N.

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